"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; continued high temperature; winds westerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 72¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36¾c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Anglo-Egyptian Army is showing advancing upon Omdurman. Reports yesterday, which were the first since the wires were blown down by a severe storm, tell of an engagement by the skirmishe line with the dervishes. Gunboats also shelled the dervish position. Japan has annexed St. Marin's Island. The destruction of two vessels belonging to Americans was reported from the Orient yesterday, and the United States Consul at Shanghai is making investigation.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The Chicago Gas Trust has filed a cross bill in the suit of James D. Livingston of New York.

The developments in the Dreyfus case yesterday were confined to unlikely rumors that Dreyfus is dead and that Gen. Boisdeffre had committed suicide. La Patrie said Col. du Paty de Clam had been arrested, but he is on a vacation in Switzerland.

Major Gen. Shafter arrived at Montauk yesterday morning on the transport Mexico and a few hours later landed at Camp Wikoff. But few were on hand to greet the commander of the Fifth Army Corps, and he seemed rather surprised at the informality of his reception.

President McKinley is expected to arrive in New York from Canton, Ohio, to-day. It is probable that, in company with Secretary Alger, whose arrival in this city from Washington is also anticipated, the President will make an inspection of Camp Wikoff to-morrow.

At a dinner given to the engineer officers of Sampson's fleet, at the Engineers' Club last evening, Chief Engineer Milligan, of the Oregon, described that vessel's trip from San Francisco, and explained Capt. Clark's plan for fighting Cervera's squadron, had the latter fallen in with the battleship.

Page 2.

A reception was given to Admiral Sampson last night by the residents of Glen Ridge, N. J.

Capt. Eulate, former commander of the Vizcaya, arrived in New York yesterday to make arrangements for transporting the prisoners of the Spanish fleet to Spain.

The American Commissioners at Quebec heard representatives of three leading interests in favor of maintaining a high tariff on lumber, paper pulp, and fish. The New England manufacturers wanted reciprocity in order to get the Canadian market.

Page 3.

Members of the Royal Arcanum have decided to present a jeweled sword of honor to Admiral Schley.

The funerals of Corps. Immens and Schiede will be held this afternoon from the Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

The Merchants' Association relief ship John Lenox left for Montauk last night with a full cargo of supplies for the soldiers at the camp.

Capt. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth New York reached the city yesterday with the bodies of two of his men, killed in a railway accident in Alabama.

Lieut. William Longson, Corp. Talcott, and Private Burhaus, all of the Seventy-first New York, died yesterday morning of fevers contracted in Cuba.

Officers of the steamship Matanzas, which arrived here Wednesday night from Havana, say that food is still very scarce in that city, bread costing $1 a loaf.

A handsome secretary, with stationery and a plate of the arms of the City of Newark, is to be presented to the cruiser of that name by the Newark municipality.

Charles F. Homer has issued an appeal to the public on behalf of the survivors of the Seventy-first Regiment for funds to carry on the work of relief among the sick soldiers.

While the battleship Iowa was being towed to dry dock in the navy yard yesterday, a hawser snapped and she began to swing toward the cruiser Chicago. Another hawser was hastily run out, and the Iowa was just prevented from colliding with the cruiser.

Gov. Schuyler said yesterday that the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third New York Regiments, now at Camp Black, will do garrison duty abroad. They will soon be transferred to Middletown, Penn. They begin rifle practice at Creedmoor to-day.

The ambulance steamer Shinnecock, bringing 271 sick soldiers from Camp Wikoff, reached this city early yesterday morning. The patients were distributed among various hospitals in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. The trip was a quiet one, and none of the soldiers were the worse for it.

Page 4.

Eighth Regiment men yesterday denied Gen. Boynton's assertion that their old canteen at Camp Thomas was kept in an unclean condition.

Page 5.

The Yucatan will sail next Wednesday, carrying supplies from the National Relief Commission to the army in Puerto Rico.

There was a general improvement yesterday in the condition of the soldiers in city hospitals, though some serious cases were reported.

The Rev. C. F. Coykendall and his aides helped many traveling soldiers yesterday at the Pennsylvania Railway Station, in Jersey City.

Superintendent of Election McCullagh said yesterday that he would not recognize the Henry George Democrats as the regular Democratic organization in this city.

The Women's Patriotic Relief Association will hold a peace jubilee at Manhattan Beach Sept. 7, 8, 9, and 10. Many prominent army and navy officers have accepted invitations to attend.

The New York Naval Militia crew of the Yankee will be mustered out at League Island this morning. Mayor Van Wyck will review the militiamen at City Hall Park in the afternoon.

Louis F. Payn came to this city yesterday and had a conference with T. C. Platt at the Senator's Broadway office. Indications are that Gov. Black's friends have begun an aggressive campaign to force his renomination.

Dr. Bryan of Gen. Lee's staff said yesterday that soldiers are dying in Southern camps for lack of nurses. The entire male department of the Bellevue Training School volunteered to go South. Several will start to-day.

The heat yesterday broke the record for September, as kept by the local Weather Bureau, by 5 degrees, 92 degrees being registered in the lofty office. Two deaths and thirty-three cases of prostration were reported by the police.

St. Clair McKelway delivered an address on "Medical and Other Experts" yesterday before the American Social Science Association at Saratoga. Prof. Russell and President Hubbell of the New York City Board of Education also spoke.

Page 10.

Latson won the Reapers and King Barleycorn the Partridge Stakes at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. The other races were won by Anagram, Laverock, Swiftmas, and George B. Cox.

Page 11.

The "Chicago Limited" on the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad was wrecked by tramps near Fulton, N. Y. Three persons were killed and many injured.

Page 12.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac held its twenty-ninth annual reunion at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Gen. Horatio C. King read a poem.

During a fire at the Balbach Smelting Works at Newark, N. J., yesterday, a number of smelting pots containing silver were overturned, and the precious metal flowed about the ruins, which were coated with it.

Oscar S. Straus, Envoy Extraordinary to Turkey, will sail for Europe to-morrow on the Lucania and expects to be in Constantinople early next month. He hopes, through diplomacy, to be able to remove the irritations that could possibly give rise to a warlike demonstration.

Chancellor McGill, at Jersey City, yesterday signed the order directing the sale of the Hudson River Tunnel and the property owned by the Tunnel Company on action [illegible] by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, the holder of a mortgage given by the concern.

A car on the elevated line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, running between Coney Island and Manhattan Beach, jumped the tracks last night and narrowly escaped plunging into the street. The passengers were taken down by means of ladders. No one was injured.

Joseph S. Clark, President of the East Chester Savings Bank and executor of the estate of the late William H. Ferris, who was believed to have left $1,000,000 buried in the vicinity of his home, announced yesterday that the deceased's entire possessions amounted in value to not more than $16,000.

Edward Lauterbach said yesterday that practically everything was ready to permit of the speedy equipment of the Third Avenue Railroad system with electric instead of cable traction. The work will be rushed to completion, and the changes and improvements contemplated will cost from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000.

An attempt will be made to secure a second indictment against United States Senator Kenney of Delaware, who is charged with aiding and abetting William N. Boggs to misapply funds of the First National Bank of Dover. The Senator's recent trial upon a similar indictment resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

The tars of the battleships in the Brooklyn Navy Yard were treated to a rare feast on Tuesday by Charles Kling, a baker of Jersey City, who sent them 2,500 pies of his best make. To-morrow a similar number of the dainties will be presented by Mr. Kling to the men on the remaining ships of the squadron off Tompkinsville.

Justice McAdam yesterday issued an order at the request of Lawyer Newburger, as counsel for Policeman Owens, requiring Magistrate Pool to show cause this morning why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue requiring him to proceed in an orderly manner with his examination of Owens on the charge preferred against the policeman by Rosa Harrison.

The bids for the new battleships, which were opened yesterday in Washington, proved highly satisfactory to officials of the Navy Department. Increased power and speed will be gained, and the cost, in proportion, will be less than that of vessels of the Illinois type. It is considered probable that the work of construction will be divided among the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, the Cramps, and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco.

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THE PRESIDENT COMING HERE.

He Is Expected in New York To-day and, with Secretary Alger, Will Visit Montauk.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 1.—After a stay of a few hours in this his home city, the President, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Major Webb C. Hayes, Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, and Master William Barber boarded a special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad and departed for New York City late this afternoon.

A demonstration occurred here at noon to-day in honor of President McKinley and Secretary of State Day. Out of respect for the President's expressed wish that his present visit be informal, the affair was to a considerable extent unorganized, and partook largely of the nature of a spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm. The people of the community turned out en masse, and from the station to the Barber residence, where the Presidential party was entertained by Mrs. McKinley's sister, the streets were bright and cheerful with flags and other displays of the National colors. The arrival was so near the noon hour that employes of many factories succeeded in securing an early shut-down and joined the throng about the station.

The cheers and the shouts which welcomed President McKinley and his party this morning were more than duplicated this evening in bidding him farewell as the party boarded the train which is bearing them toward Montauk Point. The old Reception Committee and the old Canton troop of horsemen, so conspicuous in the campaign which made William McKinley President, acted as escort from the arriving train as well as to the departing train.

The President seemed to greatly appreciate the greetings of his old neighbors and friends, and just as the train was starting he stepped upon the rear platform to say a few words to them. He only had time to say: "It always gives me pleasure to meet you, and it is with regret I leave you." This sentiment was greeted with cheers, and before the President could say any more the train was under way.

During the afternoon President McKinley walked unattended about the streets near his old home, calling on some of his old neighbors and friends. Much of the afternoon he spent on the broad porch of the old house which for many years was his Canton home. Here he shook hands with and greeted hundreds of his old friends, who broke the generally observed plan of giving him the greatest possible rest during the brief period. During the same time Mrs. McKinley was informally entertaining many of her old friends in the house, now occupied by her sister, Mrs. M. C. Barber. Among the callers on the President were a number of soldiers in the volunteer service lately returned from Cuba, of whom Canton furnished some 300 or 400.

The plans for taking President McKinley to Montauk from this city have been completed. The President and his party will arrive some time this afternoon or evening, and dine at the Hotel Manhattan, after which they will be driven to the foot of Thirty-fourth Street, where a boat will be in waiting to take them to Long Island City. Either at Thirty-fourth Street or in Long Island City Secretary Alger and party will join the President.

The Long Island Railroad will have a train of five Pullman coaches in waiting. The plan of the railroad is to make what it terms a "slow run" to Montauk. This will enable the party to get a good night's rest on the cars, and the schedule will be so arranged that the train will reach Montauk at 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

The return will be made in the evening, and the train will reach Long Island City in time for the President to go to Paterson, N. J., where he and Mrs. McKinley will remain over Sunday and Monday as the guests of Vice President and Mrs. Hobart.

President Will Not Return to Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—It has been supposed that the President might return to Ohio next week to attend the Grand Army of the Republic reunion at Cincinnati, but his official duties in connection with the peace negotiations will prevent him from doing so. The members of the Peace Commission are due in Paris to meet the Spanish Commissioners the 1st of October. It will be necessary for them to leave, therefore, about Sept. 15. There is but a short time between now and then for them to arrange their own affairs for their protracted absence and to confer with the President regarding the negotiations and the many perplexing questions which are expected to arise before the final treaty of peace is agreed to and signed.

Albany Day Line Trips, Daily Except Sunday, best for Saturday, Sept. 3d, and Labor Day. See excursion and steamboat columns.—Adv.

DREYFUS RUMORS IN PARIS

Reports that the Prisoner Is Dead and Gen. Boisdeffre Has Committed Suicide.

DU PATY DE CLAM SUSPECTED

La Patrie Says He Has Been Arrested as an Accomplice in the Forgery —Trying to Get Signatures Enough to Have the Chamber Meet.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Dreyfus case today presents no new feature, but there is a plentiful supply of rumors.

The first of these is that Dreyfus is dead, no letter having been received from him for some weeks.

Another report is that Gen. de Boisdeffre, who has just resigned the post of Chief of the General Staff, has committed suicide. Both these rumors are undoubtedly without foundation.

It was said also yesterday that M. Cavaignac, the Minister for War, is convinced that Col. Henry had accomplices in the forgery of the incriminating document. At the same time, there were persistent rumors that Col. du Paty de Clam would be arrested.

Later in the day La Patrie announced that Col. du Paty de Clam had been arrested.

Col. du Paty de Clam is on a vacation trip in Switzerland; and there is no confirmation of the statement of La Patrie that he had been arrested for complicity in the Henry forgery.

Gen. Gonse, Assistant Chief of the General Staff, who tendered his resignation yesterday to M. Cavaignac, Minister for War, has been persuaded to withdraw it, as his retirement under the age limit will occur next month.

The lull in news, however, has in no way diminished the popular excitement. The latest cartoon of M. Forain happily hits off the situation. It represents two soldiers —one standing, the other sitting on a bench and reading a newspaper. "What are you reading?" says the former. "About the Czar's lettter?" "No," the latter replies; "about the Henry affair."

Speculation is keenest over the motives for Lieut. Col. Henry's suicide. Looking to the view the whole nation has adopted regarding the guilt of Dreyfus, it is argued that Henry may have supposed he was acting in the country's interests even in forging the letter, which would satisfy the nation of the justice of the sentence without production of the real evidence, which would be undesirable on the highest political grounds. In that case, Henry might have posed as a martyr to misguided patriotism.

The traditions of the Intelligence Department, which at the time of the condemnation of Dreyfus was under a conspicuous Anti-Semite, Col. Sandherr, would probably have led a blunt mind like Lieut. Col. Henry's, to construe the slightest hint from above of the desirability of killing off the anti-Dreyfus agitation into an order to do so by any means.

Col. Sandherr, who was then suffering from an incipient paralysis, seems to have been the head of a general conspiracy to hunt Jewish officers out of the French Army. Dreyfus, a man of haughty demeanor, but of vast strategic knowledge, would naturally be selected as a victim of these machinations.

It is asserted that Col. Sandherr's last days were haunted by a fear, amounting to terror, lest the illegal and flippant nature of the evidence upon which Capt. Dreyfus was condemned should be revealed and weaken the prestige of the Intelligence Department, and that he enjoined upon Henry, his subordinate, to guard the department's traditions at all cost.

The carelessness of the authorities in allowing Henry to have a razor and in not watching him, is generally interpreted as connivance and, perhaps, as persuasion, since officers under arrest, and likely to be condemned, should, according to military regulations, be constantly watched; while Lieut. Col. Henry was left for hours alone and allowed to lock the door on the inside.

If there was persuasion, it is not likely to have been difficult. Had Henry been expelled from the army both himself and wife would have lost all pension rights. As it is, the widow becomes entitled to a handsome pension.

This seems a more likely motive than the explanation, based upon the alleged incoherent letter he left behind, that he had lost his reason.

Having died uncondemned, Col. Henry's remains are entitled to military honors, but his brother will take the body to Pougy, near Chalons, where it will be buried on Saturday with the strictest privacy.

Several officers of the General Staff, it is said to-night, had asked to be sent back to their regiments. Gen. Renouard, the new Chief of Staff, is understood to have a free hand and to be at liberty to replace all the staff officers if he thinks fit. It is expected that he will resort to a process of purification.

The Government's position is most unhappy. Notices of interpellations in the Chamber of Deputies multiply. President Faure is censured for leaving Paris at such a critical moment. Great efforts are being made to get the signatures of a majority of the Deputies, which is a necessary preliminary to a convocation of the Chamber.

DU PATY DE CLAM'S WORK.

He Laid a Trap for Dreyfus Before His Arrest—A Handwriting Expert.

The career of Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam for nearly four years has been identified with the Dreyfus case. In the Fall of 1894 he was a commandant attached to the War Office, whose head was then Gen. Mercier. According to the article in L'Eclair, supposed to have been inspired by Col. Sandherr and undoubtedly published with the approval of the War Office, it was the then Commandant du Paty de Clam who laid the trap which immediately preceded the arrest of Dreyfus. It was also Commandant du Paty de Clam who testified at the first Zola trial that he had identified the handwriting in the bordereau as that of Capt. Dreyfus.

The Commandant claimed to have special graphological knowledge and on his testimony the bordereau was sent to two experts of graphology with specimens of Capt. Dreyfus's handwriting.

Oct. 15, 1894, Capt. Dreyfus, summoned by the Minister of War, was placed under arrest by M. Cochefert.

Later Dreyfus entered the prison of Cherche-Midi. He was left in a room alone for a few moments. On a table was a loaded revolver. He refused to commit suicide. He was then locked up.

A few hours later Commandant du Paty de Clam, accompanied by M. Cochefert, called on Mme. Dreyfus and demanded her husband's papers.

For seventeen days Dreyfus was kept in close confinement and in ignorance of the charge against him.

At the end of that period Commandant du Paty de Clam, who had been delegated by Gen. Mercier to conduct the examination, made his report. The material of this report was included in the Acte d'Accusation, it was based purely on personal impressions. A second officer, Commandant Besson d'Ormescheville, was then charged with the case. His investigation lasted two months. His report, like the first, was filled with personal impressions.

On these impressions and on the disputed evidence of the bordereau Dreyfus was brought before a court-martial. Gen. Mercier permitted himself to be interviewed by M. Leser, editor of Le Figaro. The evidence against Dreyfus was "overwhelming," he said. After this the papers which had formerly attacked the Minister of War praised him for having at last trapped the "traitor."

What passed at the trial is not known, except that Commandant du Paty de Clam reasserted his belief that Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau.

Du Paty de Clam next attracted attention at the Esterhazy court-martial in early January, when he again reaffirmed his belief that Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau, and that Esterhazy could not be the guilty party.

The day after the acquittal of Commandant Esterhazy, Jan. 13, 1898, there appeared in L'Aurore Emile Zola's famous letter, "J'Accuse," which led to the trial and conviction of the novelist on the charge of libelling officers of the General Staff. The letter was addressed to President Faure, and near its close M. Zola wrote:

"I accuse Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam of having been the diabolical worker of a judicial error, unconsciously, I am ready to believe, and of then having defended his nefarious doings for the past three years by the most absurd and culpable machinations."

Paty du Clam next attracted attention at the first Zola trial, held in February last, at the Seine Assizes. Here he strenuously refused to be questioned on the alleged secret evidence introduced in the Dreyfus court-martial.

Shafter's Victorious Army, Camp Wikoff, Montauk, round trip $3.50. See excursion column.—Adv.

ESTERHAZY MEANS TO APPEAL.

Movement for a Revision of the Dreyfus Case Growing Rapidly.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The movement in favor of a revision in the Dreyfus case is growing by leaps and bounds. Considering recent events, Major Count Walsin Esterhazy retains an amazingly cool attitude.

In the course of an interview yesterday he expressed astonishment that Lieut. Col. Henry was allowed to have a razor. Henry's death, he said, was regretable "because doubtless, he had other revelations to make."

Count Esterhazy intends to appeal against his enforced retirement from active service in the army.

HENRY'S DEATH COMPULSORY ?

Indications that He Embraced an Opportunity Such as Dreyfus Declined.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—It is now insinuated that the suicide of Lieut. Col. Henry, the Chief of the Intelligence Department of the French Ministry for War, who cut his throat with a razor while in custody at the Fortress of Mont Valerien, after having confessed to having forged one of the documents which apparently established the guilt of ex-Capt. Albert Dreyfus, was connived at by the French Army authorities. In any case, the suicide occurred shortly after the prisoner had received a visit from an officer of the General Staff, who, on leaving, ordered the sentry on duty before Col. Henry's place of confinement not to disturb the prisoner, as he had a lot of work to do. It is recalled that a similar opportunity to commit suicide was afforded to Dreyfus, who, however, declined to profit by it.

It is generally believed that the rest of the General Staff of the French Army will follow the example of Gen. Boisdeffre, the Chief of Staff, and of Gen. Gonse, the Under Chief, and tender their resignations.

The Minister for War this afternoon received in audience Gen. Renouard, Director of the Military College, who has accepted the office of Chief of the General Staff, vacant owing to the resignation of Gen. Boisdeffre. The latter bade farewell to the officials of his bureau this morning.

Gen. Boisdeffre is understood to be in high favor at St. Petersburg. He gained considerable popularity by his attitude in defense of the army during the Zola trial and at one time was looked upon as possibly aiming at a military dictatorship.

The medical examination made of the remains of Col. Henry shows that his death was instantaneous.

Col. Henry left letters addressed to the Minister for War and to Gen. Boisdeffre, in which he protested that he had not realized the gravity of the act which he committed "solely for the good of the cause."

President Faure returned to his home, at Havre, this afternoon.

TROUBLE OVER A TREASURE.

A Boy Finds $1,000 and Several Lawsuits Result.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 1.—About two weeks ago three boys were playing in the outskirts of East Helena. One of them climbed a tree with an open knife in his hand. The knife dropped, and, striking the point first, penetrated the ground a few inches with a metallic soound.

This sound caused an investigation, and a baking powder can full of gold, amounting to about $1,000, was discovered. The boy whose knife struck the can seized the gold and carried it home. Tht fathers of the other two boys demanded a division of the money. This was refused, whereupon he was arrested for grand larceny at the instigation of the other two fathers, but after an hour's imprisonment, was released. To-day he filed a suit for libel of character through the imprisonment, and asks $1,000 damages. In the meantime the County Clerk has possession of the gold, and it will be disposed of through due process of law.

The amount of gold alleged to have been buried in that immediate vicinity is wonderful, as scores upon scores of people claim to have buried baking powder cans full of gold coins for safekeeping. Several suits have been filed, and many more are threatened, for the recovery of this particular can of gold, and the war promises to be a merry one, to say the least.

FLAG HELD FOR DUTY.

The First Raised on the Honolulu Custom House After Annexation.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 1.—The large American flag that is to become the property of Company C, Phil Kearny Guard, is at present locked up in the safe of the Post Office here, awaiting the payment of $9.99 charged against it as import duty.

The flag was the first raised on the Custom House at Honolulu when the Hawaiian Islands were formally annexed to the United States, and was sent here by George C. Stratemeyer, Surveyor of the Port of Honolulu, and addressed to L. C. Stratemeyer, his brother.

Mr. Stratemeyer had declined to pay the duty. The flag was not mailed in Honolulu until that place was American territory, and he thinks the Government should not charge duty on it.

Swiftly and luxuriously, the "ROYAL LIMITED" speeds to Washington via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Five Hours. Leaves New York 1:00 P. M., arrives Baltimore 5:06 P. M., Washington 6:00 P. M.—Adv.

MINERS SEIZE OPERATORS

Strikers Capture Their Employer in the Street at Pana, Ill.

TROOPS SENT TO THE SCENE

Governor of the State at First Refused Military Aid, but Changed His Mind.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 1.—News is momentarily expected from the Springside Mine that the armed strikers and the Sheriff's force have met and blood has been shed. The strikers are in possession of the shaft and have been since nightfall, but no word has yet come of the conflict. Sheriff Coburn telegraphed Gov. Tanner at Springfield for troops, but the reply came that the Sheriff must use the force at hand before the Governor could consent to send the militia.

This afternoon, as D. J. Overholt, the President of the mining company, and his brother, Louis, were walking along the street, a body of strikers rushed out and abducted them. Both made stubborn resistance and called for aid. Sheriff Coburn, who was in the hotel near by, rushed out, but was covered by the strikers' guns and forced to fly to save his life. Dr. J. P. Millard, whom Mr. Overholt called to help him, was hit on the head with a revolver and badly hurt. The strikers then marched through the streets, compelling the Overholt brothers to march in advance, covered with revolvers.

The mob marched the two operators to their headquarters, and afterward one to the reservoir, where the strikers assembled before making a dash for the mine. Sheriff Coburn began collecting his deputies and calling on the people to aid him, but the town is so terrorized that not many of the citizens enrolled themselves on the side of the law.

Some time after dark the march to the mine was resumed, the two operators with their arms tied behind them being made to go ahead. There is a force of armed men at the shaft, but they are outnumbered by the strikers and cannot long resist.

The refusal of the Government to send troops greatly disheartened the operators and the Sheriff's posse, and encouraged the strikers. It is said the latter propose to capture other mine owners and treat them as they did the Overholts. The Sheriff got together a considerable posse and started after the strikers to give them battle.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.—Mine Inspector Rutledge, who went to Pana, has returned with the word that strikers with revolvers prevented the performance of his duty. Gov. Tanner has evidently changed his mind concerning the necessity of sending troops to Pana, for Adjt. Gen. Reece has wired to Aurora, Galesburg, and elsewhere ordering troops to proceed there at once.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 1.—Battery B, Illinois National Guard, received word from Adjt. Gen. Reece to prepare to move to Pana at once to quell the riots. About sixty men, with five Gatling guns, will start by way of Beardstown as soon as preparations can be made. The battery will leave on a special train. Capt. C. C. Craig of the battery is in charge.

SPAIN'S PEACE COMMISSION.

No Agreement Upon Its Membership Yet Reached — Provisional Opening of the Philippine Ports.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—The dead-lock over the appointment of the members of the Peace Commission continues.

The Cabinet sat this evening in concert, the Queen Regent presiding. Señor Sagasta, the Premier, made a statement as to foreign policy, referring particularly to the disarmament proclamation of Emperor Nicholas.

Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister for War, read a dispatch from Gen. Rios, Acting Governor General of the Spanish territory in the Philippine Islands, announcing that he had acceded to Admiral Dewey's request to open Philippine ports, subject to ratification by the Madrid Government.

Señor Sagasta, according to El Heraldo, is trying to persuade the Duke of Tetuan, now leader of the Dissident Conservatives, to join the Peace Commission.

SAGASTA'S FALL EXPECTED.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—To-night several members of the Chamber of Deputies have expressed strong belief that a Cabinet crisis will follow immediately on the meeting of the Cortes. The probable composition of the new Conservative Ministry is being discussed.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Madrid correspondent of The Chronicle says:

"All Catalonia protests against the continuance of the special war taxes and insists upon their immediate repeal, threatening to close all the factories if this demand is not complied with."

CUBANS UNDER GEN. LAWTON.

Gomez Assigns Two Leaders to His Command—Civil Offices to be Filled by Insurgents.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 1.—Gen. Lawton, Commandner of the Department of Santiago, received word to-day that the Cuban leaders, Cebreco Lacret and Pedro Perez, have been ordered by Gen. Maximo Gomez to place themselves under his command. Gen. Lawton is gratified to have charge of the Cubans under these officers, and believes that the arrangement will expedite the disbanding of the Cuban forces.

He has decided to employ Cuban officers in important civil positions in the province of Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Castillo will get a place and will act as Gen. Lawton's adviser in making other appointments.

To-day Gen. Lacret went to Guantanamo to investigate the action of a Cuban Colonel in demanding the right to move his troops into the city several days ago. Gen. Lacret says the Colonel's conduct is not authorised by the Cuban insurgent Government and is likely to get him into trouble.

Gen. Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, to-day opened three supply depots for the relief of Cubans in distress. The capacity of the three places is 6,000 daily. Relief is distributed only on the recommendation of the Alcaldes.

TRANSPORT TO THE ISLANDS.

Persons May Send Packages to Their Friends in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The transport Minnewaska will sail on Monday next from New York for Santiago, Cuba, and Ponce, Puerto Rico. Persons desiring to send packages to army friends in either island can make the necessary arrangements to do so through Col. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.

NO ACTION AGAINST MILES.

Secretary Alger Says the Commanding General Will Not Be Court-Martialed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Having taken many things under consideration, the Secretary of War now makes it known that he does not intend to make a fuss about Gen. Miles, that there is to be no court of inquiry or court-martial, but that when Gen. Miles arrives the "misunderstanding" under which he is laboring, and which led Secretary Alger to suggest that he must have been insane to make such statements for publication, are to be talked down and out of sight.

It remains for Gen. Miles, who was to-day reported to be about to sail from Ponce in the Obdam, to be in accord with the Secretary of War. The Secretary has everything to gain by smoothing down the ruffled spirits of the offending General. The General commanding the army will gain nothing by agreeing to Alger's programme, and by falling in with it he will not only remain discredited by the people who were, in Gen. Miles's estimation, determined to discredit him and his position, but will have contributed something to easing the disturbed mind of the Secretary by averting that comprehensive investigation for which the latter has no appetite, and which he will exert himself strenuously to avoid.

Secretary Alger is encouraged in his resolve not to press a quarrel with Gen. Miles by several considerations, and the desire to avoid a controversy is now said to be shared by the Administration, which will lend all its aid to maintaining the peace. Already at the War Department the controversy is referred to as having received a "check" from the course adopted by the Secretary of War, and it is understood that this was brought about by admonitions received from the President, who has been in the way of hearing some uncontrolled public opinion about the Secretary of War and his treatment of Gen. Miles.

A suggestion was made to-day, says The Star, as possibly indicating a fixed purpose on the part of the friends of Gen. Miles to "have it out" now with the Secretary of War, that the very vigorous criticisms of the treatment of soldiers by the War Department in the matter of supplies and hospital attention, which has been passed by ex-Scereary John Sherman was influenced by a championship of the cause of Gen. Miles by Mr. Sherman.

It was intimated in this connection in the gossip of the department corridors that, as Mrs. Miles is a niece of Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Sherman has always been a stanch friend of Gen. Miles, the determined and unreserved criticisms might have been uttered with a knowledge on the part of Mr. Sherman that an issue is to be made by Gen. Miles and pressed to a conclusion. From this it was argued that Gen. Miles had a deliberate purpose to force an investigation, and that he had powerful supporters behind him urging him to such a course.

If that reveals the real situation, the efforts of Alger to stifle inquiry that will uncover his own incapacity and that of some of the bureaus of the War Department are bound to be futile. The matter may be patched up by official interference and postponement until after the meeting of Congress, which will get it out of the way of the Congressional elections, but it will be kept up if Alger is still a member of the Cabinet, to the great disgust of the army and the deep concern of the Republican politicians.

Gen. Miles will of course see when he reaches Washington all the reports that have been published during his absence. He will be able to read several authorized statements, many of which seem to corroborate the opinion which he held, that he was being "cut under" at the War Department in order that Gen. Shafter, who is a Michigan man, like the Secretary, might go off with all the glory of the West Indian campaign.

CHICAGO GAS TRUST SUIT.

A Cross-Bill Filed Against James Duane Livingston of New York.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The Gas Trust has filed a cross bill in the suit of James Duane Livingston of New York, asking that he be compelled to answer these questions:

1. What business he was engaged in prior to the filing of his bill?
2. Where was he when he signed or swore to his bill?
3. How many interest coupons, if any, attached to the fifteen bonds has he cancelled, and when and what amounts did he collect?
4. How long he has passed the bonds or any of them and from whom did he receive them?
5. Whether he paid for them, whether there was any arrangement between him and the parties from whom he got the bonds by which he was to return them?
6. Did he have any arrangement with any person with respect to commencing the original action?
7. Whether he had any arrangement by which he was guaranteed against costs incurred in the bringing of his suit?

The company charges that at the time of filing his bill Livingston was not the owner of the fifteen bonds in question, but was and is now a person of no financial standing, but a mere tool, figurehead, or instrument of certain persons, who have caused to be instituted the action in furtherance of a design to injure the stock and bond holders of the People's Company by depreciating the market value of the company's assets and securities.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The heated term has continued in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, the lake regions, the Middle and North Atlantic States. A maximum temperature has been reported as follows: Philadelphia and Parkersburg, 96; Washington City, Pittsburg, Toledo, Detroit, and St. Louis, 94; Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and St. Paul, 92. Thunderstorms and rain have occurred in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and upper Missouri Valley. The pressure is high off the South Atlantic and Middle Pacific Coasts. Extreme heat will continue in the Ohio Valley and the interior of the Middle and North Atlantic States till to-morrow. Rain may be expected in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the middle and upper Missouri, and upper Mississippi Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	63	74	77
6 A. M.	62	74	78
9 A. M.	71	79	82
12 M.	76	90	90
4 P. M.	76	91	90
6 P. M.	73	89	89
9 P. M.	72	82	86
12 P. M.	68	80	83

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	84¾
Weather Bureau	82¾
Corresponding date 1897	70¾
Corresponding date for last 20 years	70

The maximum temperature yesterday was 92 degrees at 3 P. M.; the minimum was 74 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 80 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 62 per cent.

$1.00 Sunday excursion to Mauch Chunk, Penn., via Central R. R. of New Jersey, on Sunday, Sept. 4th. Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8:25 A. M.—Adv.

GEN. SHAFTER AT MONTAUK

Few on Hand to Greet the Fifth Army Corps Commander When He Lands.

LOOKED HAGGARD AND WORN

Cuban Compaign Has Told on the General—He Just Hears of the Alger-Miles Controversy and Refuses to Discuss the Affair.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 1.—Major General William R. Shafter arrived in the harbor off Camp Wikoff on the transport City of Mexico at 6:30 this morning, but it was not until six hours later that he set foot on shore. His reception was not at all formal, much less so than was that of Gen. Wheeler when the latter came here to assume command of the camp. Dr. Magruder, the boarding officer, carried greetings from Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Young to Gen. Shafter when he boarded the City of Mexico to make an inspection and learned that the commander of the late army of invasion would be ready to land about noon. It was first intended to have a detachment of the Second Cavalry lined up at the pier to salute Gen. Shafter, but for some reason the plan was abandoned.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the tug James A. Lawrence went alongside the City of Mexico and took off Gen. Shafter and his staff, and conveyed the party to the new dock in process of construction near the old iron pier. At 12:20 the tug was made fast, and the General stepped on American soil. Gen. Young and staff were there to greet him, but Gen. Wheeler, to the great surprise of all concerned, was not on hand. The armed yacht Aileen manned by the Brooklyn Naval Reserve, under Commander Stayton, which was lying near by, attempted to fire a salute of fifteen guns in honor of Gen. Shafter, but only succeeded in firing two, as the bow gun got out of order, and before the stern gun could be brought into action the General was well on his way to camp.

With his arm linked with that of Gen. Young, Gen. Shafter walked slowly down the dock to a carriage which was in waiting. Aside from Gen. Young and his staff, a few newspaper men, and photographers, there was nobody at the dock, and an almost painful silence reigned during the time the landing was effected. Not a hat went off. Not a cheer was heard, and Gen. Shafter looked about him in a rather perplexed manner. He had evidently expected a crowd or some signs of a formal reception.

Gen. Shafter Much Changed.

His appearance excited considerable comment on the part of those who saw him before he left for Cuba. In spite of his portliness he looked haggard and worn. His double-breasted General's jacket, with its two rows of brass buttons, hung loosely about him. A narrow-brimmed hat worn well over his eyes shaded his face, which gave evidences of a wearing campaign. He rather shuffled than walked to his carriage, and his entire demeanor was that of a tired, worn-out soldier. With some difficulty he entered the carriage, accompanied by his nephew, Shafter Howard, and Major John D. Miley of his staff, and drove rapidly away.

About one hundred yards away from the pier a number of workingmen employed around the docks gathered and gave the General the only cheering he heard. At the railroad station, some two hundred yards further on, he stopped and shook hands with several officers whom he knew, and then went on to Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. About half way up the hill, where the general headquarters is located, the belated thirteen guns, which should have been fired off when Gen. Shafter landed, suddenly boomed forth their greeting, and Gen. Shafter smiled as he heard some one behind him say "The Aileen's postscript."

Close to Gen. Wheeler's headquarters Gen. Shafter was greeted by Mrs. John A. Logan, who had walked some distance to meet him. He stepped out of the carriage, exchanged a few words with her, entered the carriage again, and drove on.

Gen. Wheeler received him cordially and invited him to luncheon in the Adjutant General's tent, where all was in readiness for him. After luncheon Gen. Shafter sent some dispatches to Washington and walked up to Gen. Wheeler's tent unattended. He was seen there by the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He said he had an enjoyable trip on the Mexico, and had suffered but little from seasickness. With him came his staff, consisting of Majors Noble and Miley and Capt. Plummer, aides; Major Groesbeck, Judge Advocate; Major Pope, Surgeon; Major Rondiez, Chief Quartermaster; Major Gallagher, Chief Commissary; Col. Durkee, Chief of Engineers; Col. E. J. McClernend, Adjutant General; Capt. "Ben" Johnson, Assistant Quartermaster, and Capt. Gillmore, Assistant Adjutant General, and 100 men of his old command, the First United States Infantry.

The Alger-Miles Controversy.

Regarding the Alger-Miles controversy Gen. Shafter said:

"It was only two hours ago that I heard anything about the matter, although I saw a paragraph in an evening newspaper which reached me last night. Naturally I have not had time to look into the details of the controversy, and cannot say anything about it one way or the other. At the same time I am deeply interested in it and shall try to make myself acquainted as much as possible with the facts in the case. It is not likely that even after I do I shall be in position to make any statement in reference to the affair.

"I believe in every one fighting his own battle, and when my turn comes I suppose I shall be able to fight mine. This is all I can say at the present on this subject. Should further developments demand that I shall say something to the public, I shall have no hesitancy in doing so, but just now there is really nothing for me to say."

As for the conditions in Cuba, Gen. Shafter gave it as his opinion that the troops there now are in as comfortable a position as possible under the circumstances. "There is only one short regiment and one-half of a regiment left there now," he said, "and the men are as well as any body living in a tent in a hot climate can be. It is hot, it is damned hot, down there, and of course you cannot expect to be comfortable unless you are used to the climate.

"The sick and wounded in the hospitals there are in splendid shape. There are plenty of Surgeons, nurses, medicines, and supplies, and the patients are receiving the best of care and attention. As fast as they become convalescent they are sent to the North. The great trouble is they are all so anxious to get home that it is difficult to keep them in the hospitals as long as they should be kept, and a good many of them are allowed to go before they are in condito be moved. "They beg so piteously to be discharged and sent home that the surgeons are loath to refuse them. The rest of the troops that are coming home from Cuba will be in to-morrow, and the sick in the hospitals will probably all be here in the course of the next two weeks."

Stories of Suffering Exaggerated.

When Gen. Shafter was told that yellow fever experts were disputing the existence of yellow fever among the American troops in Cuba, he remarked that while he was not a medical authority, he was of the opinion that yellow fever certainly existed among the troops in Cuba. He had seen any number of patients, which were pronounced by competent physicians as suffering from yellow fever, though in a mild form. "I have seen a large number of men die from it, too," he declared, "and the symptoms at death were the same as those I had always heard attended the death of a person afflicted with that disease."

As for his future plans Gen. Shafter said he would stay in the detention camp for several days in accordance with the quarantine regulations; but at the same time he would go about the camp and inspect it whenever he thought it necessary to do so. He said he was now in command of Camp Wikoff as the ranking officer, but for the present no change would be made. He would look around and see what changes were needed, if any, and then he would make them.

In conclusion, Gen. Shafter said he wished to emphasize one fact, and that was that the stories of suffering and hardships in Cuba were in a great many instances largely exaggerated. "Supplies and medicines," he said, "were at all times on hand, and there was never a lack of material. The trouble was with the transportation facilities. It was simply impossible to get the stuff to the troops over impassable roads and with the few wagons and teams at our command. No vehicles of any kind could be begged, borrowed, or hired on the spot, and, naturally, everything moved slowly.

"The uniformly bad condition of the returning troops is due entirely to the terrible climate, which no white man could stand for any length of time. Everybody suffered to a greater or less extent, but a few weeks in this climate will bring the men around to their normal state."

Want Roosevelt in Illinois.

A determined effort is being made on the part of a number of politicians to induce Col. Roosevelt to open the campaign in behalf of the Republican Party in Illinois. He has received so far over 500 telegrams and letters from influential men in that State asking him to come at the earliest possible moment to Chicago for that purpose. Among the letters is one from President Harper of Chicago University, who urges the Colonel to enter the lists of the Illinois political arena and build up the Republican Party there on a scale desired by the better element. The Colonel has, however, made no decision as to his future plans. He has, it is learned, little desire for the Gubernatorial nomination in this State, unless it can come to him untrammeled with any undesirable conditions.

From remarks made by several of his friends here to-day, among them Major Lovell H. Jerome, Congressman Mann, and Hope Cody, it was ascertained that the Republican politicians in New York are considering somee other military man for the Gubernatorial candidacy. Gen. Grant has been prominently mentioned, but the fact that he has not participated in any battle is said to count against him. Col. Roosevelt is still silent on the subject of politics, and at present is turning his attention to getting up a parade of cavalry in New York, which shall include his command.

The Rough Riders are not yet ready for muster out, and will not be before Saturday afternoon, and possibly not before Sunday. When the ceremony of breaking ranks for the last time will take place is uncertain, but it will be just as soon as things are ready. The men away on furloughs are hustling back to camp, and probably 80 per cent. of the serviceable men will line up for the last review.

If New York wants to see the Rough Riders it may. All the city has to do is to ask that the regiment parade up Broadway and the request will be granted. Col. Roosevelt says that if New York asks, or if a committee of citizens representing the people ask, the regiment can arrange things so the parade will be held. If the request is made permission from Secretary Alger can be obtained and the Rough Riders will go up Broadway. Col. Roosevelt thinks that it would not be a difficult matter to have the First, Second, and Third regular cavalry regiments, who were with the Rough Riders in Cuba, parade with his troops.

The Rough Riders' Association has been formed by the regiment, and the society will be lasting, as the eldest sons of the original Rough Riders will be eligible to membership. It is proposed to hold the annual dinner and meeting on June 24, the anniversary of the great fight in which the Rough Riders took part. Lieut. Col. Brodie is president of the association and Gen. Wood and Col. Roosevelt are Vice Presidents. The secretary-treasurer is Lieut. J. D. Carter of Troop A.

Suffering of Men on Allegheny.

The terrible condition of the Ninth Massachusetts men, who came here on the Allegheny, became apparent to-day when they were landed from that transport on the iron pier. The men were emaciated, and were so weak that the march from the dock to their detention camp, only a mile and a quarter away, took over an hour. They could hardly walk, and their officers were compelled more than once to force them into line. A large number dropped out and had to be carried away in ambulances.

Hospital Steward Myers told the story of the men's sufferings on the Allegheny. He said when the transport left Santiago there were only twelve sick men on board, and he was placed in charge of them. There was not a medical officer on board. He received supplies and medicines such as beef tea, condensed milk, &c., only enough for the twelve men under his care. When the boat was only a day or two out, the other men nearly all became seasick, and in their weak condition they rapidly became ill. Many suffered a relapse of fever, and had to be placed in the sick ward.

He was compelled to serve out his sick men's rations to the most serious cases, and on the third day his supply was exhausted. Then recourse was had to regular army rations of hardtack and bacon, and the men could not eat them. From two to four deaths occurred daily after this. There being no Surgeon on board, Sergt. Myers was practically helpless. The lower decks of the ship became foul and conditions there were so bad that the well men gave up their blankets and the sick men were wrapped in them and taken on the upper deck.

To-day seventy-seven men who came off the Allegheny had to be taken to the hospitals, and many of them will die as a result of the privations they suffered during the trip. Companies B and H were the worst off. Of one hundred and six men who went out with the former company only twenty-six returned to-day, and of the seventy-seven men of the lattter twelve were in line on the way to the detention camp.

Accuses Chaplain Murphy.

Lieut. M. J. Desmond of Company B corroborated Sergt. Meyers's report of the trip, and in an interview made grave charges against Father P. T. Murphy, the Chaplain of the regiment. He said that the Chaplain was absent from the regiment from July 1 until July 18, although a large number of the men who were of Roman Catholic faith needed his spiritual ministration. The Chaplain, he declared, never went near the firing line, but remained at Siboney, and utterly neglected the dying and wounded soldiers.

President McKinley will arrive in camp about 9 o'clock Saturday morning. He and his party will spend the night on board of the cars between this point and Long Island City. The expectation is that the President will leave about dusk Saturday night.

H. S. Pingree, son of Michigan's Governor, arrived in camp to-day. He was accompanied by fifteen young women from that State, who will remain and assist the nurses. They will especially look after the Michigan soldiers who are left behind, and if the sick Michigan boys who are not able to go with the regiments when they go to-morrow are sent home on a hospital train the fifteen young women will care for them on the trip. Young Mr. Pingree will accompany the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Regiments home and will look after their welfare on the road. He was welcomed by the officers, and he authorized them to spend considerable money, and the men will travel home in the best style possible.

Dr. Anita N. McGee, the first women to be appointed an Assistant Surgeon, reported to Dr. Brown to-day and was assigned to duty. She ranks as a Lieutenant, and must be saluted and treated as becomes her rank. For the present Lieut. McGee will be in command of the nurses and assign them to duty.

The General Hospital death report to-day shows the following: Matthew Muller, Company H, First Illinois; Otis Thomson, Company G, Eighth Ohio Volunteers; James K. Sells, Company G, Seventh Regular Infantry; John B. Carlson, Company G, Twentieth Regular Infantry, exhaustion; Fred Kaiser, Company I, Ninth Regular Infantry, exhaustion; J. R. Sheridan, Company G, First Illinois Volunteers; Frank Keener, musician, Eighth Regular Infantry; John M. Campbell, Battery F, Second Artillery, typhoid; Christian Kreuteson, Company F, Sixteenth Regular Infantry, typhoid pneumonia; Albert A. Tenvilliger, Troop C, Second Regular Cavalry, typhoid and dysentery.

TAKES SUPPLIES TO MONTAUK.

The Relief Ship John Lenox Left Last Night with a Full Cargo.

The Merchants' Association relief ship John Lenox left Pier 13, North River, last evening, on her second trip to Montauk, carrying supplies of all sorts for Camp Wikoff. The boatload was in charge of W. R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association, who had charge of the first relief expedition, which left on Saturday last. The method of distributing will be the same as in the first case. The supplies will be given direct to the Surgeons of the regiments, who will distribute them to the men as they may need them.

The appeal of the Merchants' Association had brought out liberal donations, not only of goods, but of money, and the ship took a full cargo. Checks came in by mail and by messenger, while goods were sent direct to the pier. Among the articles bought with the money donated were 700 dozen heavyweight undershirts, drawers, and stockings of flannel, to protect the men from the cold raw nights, which will now soon be here. In addition, there were liquors of all kinds donated, and some purchased. Donations of other kinds included eggs in enormous quantities, crackers, soups, fruits, and general groceries.

The ship is due to arrive at Montauk this morning.

Corp. Von Hillebrandt Dead.

Oscar Von Hillebrandt, a Corporal in Company B, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, has died in Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. He contracted typhoid fever some time ago, and when 260 men of the Eighth left the camp for this city on Sunday his case was too bad to permit of his removal. Corporal Von Hillebrandt lived at 951 Morris Avenue, and was a teacher in the Boys' Department of Public School No. 46, at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street. He was twenty-eight years old.

Fifty Sick Go to Seney Hospital.

Fifty soldiers from Camp Wikoff arrrived at Long Island City yesterday afternoon, and were transferred to the Seney Hospital in Brooklyn. The Superintendent of the hospital stated that the men were emaciated and looked as if they had been treated with neglect while in camp. Several of them, he said, would in all probability die.

Death of Lieut. Thomas Brennan.

Lieut. Thomas Brennan of the Twentieth United States Infantry died of fever last night in Gouverneur Hospital. Lieut. Brennan was at Camp Wikoff and several days ago started on furlough for Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He came to this city and fell exhausted at the Bowery and Grand Street.

Soldier Dead at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The fourth death among the fever-stricken volunteer soldiers in the hospitals here occurred to-night at the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital. He was William Jacobus, private in Company E, First New Jersey. His death was due to typhoid pneumonia. He was single and aged twenty-six years. His home was in Newark, N. J.

Now in Hospital with His Brother.

Peter Nolan, twenty-one years old, of 1,611 Second Avenue, wearing the uniform of a soldier of the regular army, walked into the Presbyterian Hospital at 1 o'clock this morning and asked how his brother, also a soldier, was getting along. Before the information could be given to him, one of the doctors noticed that the inquirer was ill. He examined him and found he had typhoid fever in an advanced stage. He was immediately put to bed.

His regiment could not be ascertained.

City Lodging House for Soldiers.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller has placed the City Lodging House, at First Avenue and Twenty-third Street, at the service of sick soldiers without means. The stranded soldiers will receive meals and lodging. The City Lodging House will comfortably hold 350 men, and it has a corps of physicians and attendants.

Newport's Care of Sick Soldiers.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—Many physicians visited the Newport Hospital to-day to examine the fifteen sick soldiers who were brought here from Montauk Point. The soldiers are receiving every attention, and nothing that can add to their comfort is being overlooked. Many called at the hospital to leave flowers for the sick men. As the men regain their strength, they will be taken out for drives and short walks.

Private Corbett Dying.

Andrew Corbett, the principal keeper at Van Cortlandt Park, received a telegram yesterday afternoon that his son Andrew, a private in Company D of the Seventy-first Regiment, was dying at Camp Wikoff. Young Corbett had just arrived from Cuba, where he was attached to the headquarters of the Fifth Army Corps, with Gen. Shafter.

CAMP ALGER'S LAST DAYS.

Sixty-fifth New York May Leave for Buffalo on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—In a few days Camp Alger will have ceased to exist except as a memory. Troops are being sent away as rapidly as possible. Two battalions of the Seventh Ohio left to-day for Camp Meade in two trains of twelve coaches and one Pullman coach. Their heavy equipment and baggage followed to-night.

It was expected that the Sixty-fifth New York would leave for Buffalo to-day, but it was decided to keep the regiment in camp here until the men have been paid. The regiment will leave for Buffalo probably on Saturday. The Third Virginia will be sent to Richmond and there furloughed, preparatory to being mustered out of the service. It is likely that orders will be issued to-morrow or Saturday for the mustering out of the First Connecticut.

The division headquarters will be maintained at Camp Alger until all of the troops are prepared to leave. About 5,000 troops are still in camp. A special hospital train left Dunn Loring to-day with forty-eight patients to be taken to the Medical and Surgical Hospital in Philadelphia. The train was in charge of a corps of competent Surgeons and nurses. There are remaining in the division hospital at the camp 171 patients.

Third New York Did Not Mutiny.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Sept. 1.—The officers and men of the Third New York Regiment, when questioned to-day relative to the published reports of a mutiny in the regiment yesterday against the food served them, declared emphatically that there was no foundation for the report. They said the story was wholly untrue, and that its publication did an injustice to the regiment.

The Steamship Britannic Arrives.

The steamship Britannic passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:35 o'clock this morning. She had on board a committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, bearing Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup.

MILES SAILS FOR HOME

He Leaves Puerto Rico with 4,600 Men for New York.

PRAISE FOR HIS OFFICERS

Twelve Thousand Men, with All the Horses and Field Transportation, Left Behind.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Gen. Miles is en route from Puerto Rico to the United States. He sailed from Ponce this afternoon on the transport Obdam and will arrive in this country probably next Monday. The announcement of his departure was contained in the following cablegram to Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night:

"Ponce, Sept. 1, 1898.

Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington:

Gen. Miles and staff, nine companies Second Wisconsin, with 800 men and 28 officers, sailed 2 P. M. to-day, Transport No. 30, Obdam. WILSON, Major General.

The following cablegram also was received from Gen. Wilson:

Ponce, Sept. 1, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Chester sailed at 2:30 P. M. with Gen. Schwen and staff, Gen. Haines and staff, Fortieth Pennsylvania, with 41 officers and 1,150 men.

WILSON, Major General.

The War Department makes public the following dispatch from Gen. Miles:

"Ponce, Sept. 1, 1898.

"Secretary of War, Washington:

"Twelve thousand troops will be left in Puerto Rico, and nearly 4,600 infantry, cavalry, and artillery sail for New York. These troops sail on the Obdam, Concho, Chester, Alamo, Mississippi, and Manitoba. The division is under command of Major Gen. Wilson, with Brig. Gens. Schwan, Haines, and Garretson. All these officers have taken part in the different engagements, and are entitled to much credit, and I speak for them any consideration that can be given on their return home. The cavalry and artillery leave most of their horses and all of their field transportation in Puerto Rico. I sail on Obdam to-day.

"MILES,

"Major General Commanding."

MILES'S TROOPS NOT YET PAID.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch has been received at the War Department from Gen. Miles, asking why the troops in Puerto Rico have not been paid. The explanation is given that the Paymasters with money for the troops were at Santiago and ready to proceed to Ponce, but Gen. Miles objected to these Paymasters, saying they would bring yellow fever infection with them, or the money might be infected while on board the ships. Other Paymasters have since been dispatched to Puerto Rico to pay the troops that remained there.

Complaints have been made also by certain regiments that they received no pay while in Santiago. It is learned at the department in some of these instances the requests were made by the commanding officers of the regiments to defer payment until the troops returned to the United States. Such requests were approved by Gen. Shafter, and accordingly the Paymasters omitted such regiments when paying at Santiago.

SPANIARDS OBLIGE GEN. BROOKE.

Gen. Macias Notified that Schley and Gordon Have Sailed.

PONCE, Island of Puerto Rico, Sept. 1.—Gen. Brooke yesterday notified Capt. Gen. Macias, the Spanish Commander at San Juan de Puerto Rico, under a flag of truce carried to the Spanish lines by Col. Goethal, that Rear Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon, the American Puerto Rican Peace Commissioners, had sailed for San Juan, from New York, on the steamer Seneca. At the same time Gen. Brooke asked if there was any objection to his proceeding overland with an escort.

Major José Reyes of the Spanish Army brought the reply of Gen. Macias to-day. It was sent by wire, and said there were no objections. Consequently, Gen. Brooke has arranged to leave on Friday or Saturday, with his staff, escorted by Troop H of the Sixth Cavalry, and Capt. Pitcher's company of the Eighth Infantry.

Several stone culverts between here and the Spanish works, on the crest of the mountains, which have been blown up, will be repaired to-morrow by Col. Goethal's engineers. The Colonel has examined the Spanish fortifications. He says they are marvelously strong, and that he could have held at bay the strongest army in Europe, with 500 men, against an assault in front. The Spaniards had trenches and two guns. All but 100 of the 600 men stationed there have returned to San Juan.

A TRANSPORT AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Yorkers Among the Troops That Arrive from Puerto Rico.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—The transport Whitney reached this city to-day with about forty soldiers and civilians, who came direct from Puerto Rico. The Whitney also brought two prisoners, one of them being Private Alexander Laduke of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, who killed Private Thomas Stafford in Ponce, and who was tried by court-martial and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The other prisoner is Henry Apter, a civilian, who is charged with robbery.

The commands represented by the returning soldiers are the Nineteenth Infantry, Third Artillery, First Pennsylvania Artillery, Two Hundred and First New York, and the First Regiment New York Cavalry.

OUR TRADE WITH PUERTO RICO.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—A complete report on the importations of sugar and molasses from Puerto Rico in the fiscal year 1897-8, as well as the quantities for 1895-6, has been forwarded to the Treasury Department from New York by Supervising Examiner of Sugar Jacobs.

He shows that for the past fiscal year the importations from Puerto Rico were: Sugar, 90,554,414 pounds; duty, $1,393,765; value, $1,854,015; molasses, 1,371,823 gallons; duty, $41,221, and value, $289,183. For the year 1895-6 the imports for raw sugar were 39,379,393 pounds.

DEMOCRATIC FAVOR FOR MILES.

Senator Lindsay Says Court-Martial Means Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Senator Lindsay of Kentucky is reported to have said that if Gen. Miles is court-martialed, the Democrats will nominate him for President.

SEVERE STORMS IN GEORGIA.

Railroad Bridges Wrecked and Travel Considerably Blocked.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 1.—The storm which has swept over Southeast Georgia for the past two days has put six counties under water and damaged railroad and telegraphic communication in that part of the State. Large forces of railroad men are at work on all lines affected, but are making poor progress, as the rain continues. Many trains from Atlanta and the north and west are at Tennille, Ga., unable to move.

A night train on the Central of Georgia Railroad plowed through three feet of mud to reach that point last night and the passengers are here as guests of the city. Eight inches of rain fell at Tennille in twelve hours, and the wind reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour. Bridges were wrecked and houses and trees blown down, but so far as can be learned no lives were lost. The damage to bridges and roads in Washington County alone is $15,000. Atlanta received a touch of the storm to-day. The wind reached a velocity of thirty-five miles and the rainfall was very heavy.

Midnight Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—At midnight the five-story brick building of the A. Geisel Manufacturing Company took fire, and within twenty minutes was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

CAPT. EULATE IN TOWN.

Former Commander of the Vizcaya Here to Arrange for Shipping Spanish Prisoners Home.

Capt. Eulate, late commander of the destroyed cruiser Vizcaya, who arrived in town Wednesday night, was down town yesterda endeavoring to make arrangements for the transportation to Spain of the Spanish prisoners from the fleet. As there are 1,400 of them, an entire vessel will be required, and Capt. Eulate is trying to arrange a charter. He called at the office on Bowling Green of one of the German lines, but it was said there later that they had no vessel to spare. The Captain, while in the office, replying to inquiry as to his health, said that he suffered somewhat from a lame back.

The Captain was next seen at a restaurant on lower Broadway in company with Capt. Concas, formerly of the flagship Maria Teresa, and the members of the firm of Krejewski, Pesant & Co., who did the repair work on the Vizcaya when she visited New York. He subsequently visited their offices at 32 Broadway, where he denied himself to reporters, but through a clerk some questions were put to him and answered.

He was to be the guest overnight of a member of the firm at Boonton, N. J. He did not know just when he should return to Spain, and did not care to discuss the possible nature of the reception he would meet there; his present position precluded his discussing the general situation; his treatment at Annapolis had been of the most considerate kind. His health was good.

Capt. Eulate left for Boonton on an early afternoon train.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "The lower classes are deeply and perhaps dangerously impressed by the ghastly appearance of the repatriated soldiers from Santiago de Cuba."

SURGEONS IN THE ARMY.

Col. Nicholas Senn, Chief of the Operating Staff, Describes Their Qualifications and Duties.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The Journal of the American Medical Association, edited by Dr. John B. Hamilton, will print to-morrow an article by Lieut. Col. Nicholas Senn, United States Volunteers, Chief of the Operating Staff with the army in the field, entitled "The Qualifications and Duties of the Military Surgeon."

Col. Senn draws a comparison of the surgeons of the regular army and those connected with volunteer organizations. He deprecates the lack of military training among the latter, and the fact that few States require a physical examination of their military officers, but insists that, in all matters pertaining to medicine and surgery the National Guard surgeon "more than holds his own." This he ascribes to the more favorable opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge and experience enjoyed by the latter class of physicians.

Col. Senn speaks of the Surgeon as the most indispensable of all the commissioned officers of the service, and dwells at length upon the necessity of sound health and strength to bear the rigors of warfare. Referring to the value of adequate preliminary education, he declares that the fact that a large percentage of candidates fail at this stage of their examination for appointment is a reflection upon the system of medical education which continues to prevail in the country. He adds that many militia Surgeons are illiterate, because no proof of competency has been demanded, except the presentation of a diploma, no matter from what institution.

Col. Senn's paper contains a warm eulogy of the courage exhibited by medical officers during the war. He refers in terms of praise to the fact that Northern men who had never seen a case of yellow fever unflinchingly faced the disease and performed their duty when the pest made its appearance among the troops at Santiago. He concludes:

"The first and most important duty of the military surgeon during active warfare is to prevent disease and unnecessary suffering by giving early advice and resorting to timely precautions. The location of camps, policing of the same, the water supply, food, and clothing are subjects which must receive his early and earnest attention. In this work he should receive the hearty cooperation of the officers in command, and if this is not the case he has the moral and military authorities to demand it. It was not the Medical Department, but the arrogance or stupidity of the commanding General of the invading army that was responsible for the extensive outbreak of yellow fever during the Cuban campaign. This experience is sufficient to teach commanding Generals that it is unsafe in the future to follow such an example, as an imprudence of this kind, giving rise to inexcusable slaughter and indiscribable suffering, will meet with universal indignation."

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

Miss Barton Must Co-operate with the Spaniards in Distributing Supplies Among the Cubans.

HAVANA, Sept. 1.—This morning Miss Clara Barton received a cable message from President McKinley telling her to act in perfect concert with the Spanish authorities and to turn over the Red Cross Society's supplies to them, if convenient, for distribution, helping them as far as possible in this work, owing to her thorough familiarity with it.

With respect to the fine of $500 imposed by the Custom House authorities upon Miss Barton for not having a manifest of the Red Cross cargo, President McKinley directed her to pay the fine, reserving a right to make a subsequent claim for its refunding. It is apparent that the two Governments are moving in accord in this mattter.

Advices from Guines, this province, say that the work in the fields is not being resumed. On the contrary, there is great indifference shown by the inhabitants of the interior, which is much to be regretted by all concerned, as it is almost too late now to prepare the ground for sowing this season. Thus, instead of an improvement, that section will show a continued poverty, giving rise to inevitable thefts and robberies in the town proper.

Not far from Guines is encamped a body of insurgents under Brig. Gen. Jacinto Hernandez. It consists of an infantry regiment known as the Francisco-Gomez Regiment, in honor of the eldest son of Gen. Maximo Gomez, and four squadrons of cavalry. The people of Guines were at first apprehensive of lawless behavior, but the insurgents are quiet and law abiding.

At Constantia, near Cienfuegos, on the banks of the River Yaguaramas, is a large insurgent force under Lieut. Col. Joaquin Oropesa. It numbers 600 men, infantry and cavalry. According to report it is well supplied. This division will soon incorporate with an insurgent division under Brig. Gen. Esquerros. All reports as to the conduct of the Cuban troops agree that they are well-behaved and are observing the rules of civilized warfare during the armistice. The occasional reports of violence and robbery must not be laid at their door.

This afternoon a Cuban hospital was inaugurated in the outskirts of Havana at the Chalet Ofelia, one of the finest villas here. Forty sick men, on stretchers borne by their companions, arrived there shortly after 8 o'clock this morning under an escort of Cuban soldiers.

The official statement of the Custom House receipts for the month of August shows $198,473, as against $422,361 for the month of August last year.

Two schooners with sick soldiers from the Spanish trocha have arrived at Cienfuegos, where they were entered at the military hospital. They report considerable sickness in the interior. Two carloads of supplies from the Wanderer's cargo were sent by rail on Monday last to Rojas to relieve the insurgent forces there.

People are leaving Caibarien daily for the Cuban camp in that section withfood and clothing.

Last evening the Spanish mail steamer Notre Dame du Salut sailed for Spain with 997 passengers, mostly soldiers and officers.

MORRO'S BELL FOR CHANDLER.

New Hampshire Senator Gets a Relic from Santiago.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 1.—Senator William E. Chandler has received a war relic in the bell of Morro Castle, at Santiago de Cuba, the giver being Hjalmer E. Olsen, mate of the United States steamer Iowa.

THE OREGON'S GREAT TRIP

Description by Chief Engineer Milligan at a Dinner to the Fleet Engineers.

HEROIC EFFORTS OF HIS STAFF

Machinists at Times Worked 26 Hours at a Stretch—How Capt. Clark Would Have Tackled Cervera's Squadron Had He Met It.

The engineer officers of Admiral Sampson's fleet were entertained at dinner last night by the Engineers' Club, at the latter's clubhouse, 374 Fifth Avenue. The guests were:

Chief Engineer John L. Hannum, U. S. S. Brooklyn; Chief Engineer A. B. Bates, U. S. S. Texas; Chief Engineer R. W. Milligan, U. S. S. Oregon; Chief Engineer Charles W. Rae, U. S. S. Iowa; Chief Engineer W. B. Bayley, U. S. S. Massachusetts; Passed Assistant Engineer F. M. Bennett, U. S. S. New York; Passed Assistant Engineer K. McAlpin, U. S. S. Texas; Passed Assistant Engineer Patton, U. S. S. New York; Passed Assistant Engineer Leahy, U. S. S. Oregon; Passed Assistant Engineer Ball, U. S. S. New York, and Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson, U. S. N., of Washington.

The dining room was decorated with the National colors and many palms. Two orchestras in adjoining rooms alternated in furnishing appropriate musical selections.

President John Thomson of the club was the Chairman of the evening. The dinner was arranged by Chief Engineer J. C. Kafer, United States Navy, retired, and Chairman of the House Committee. During the Cuban war Engineer Kafer was called back into the service and detailed to supervise the construction of the torpedo boat Bailey at Morris Heights. He was assisted in his work of arranging the dinner by Chief Engineer J. J. McKee, United States Navy, retired, also of the House Committee.

Others present were: W. W. Redding, Vice President of the Morgan Iron Works; T. N. Ely of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Major Joseph M. Knapp, Commander of the Knapp Battery; John Fritz of the Bethlehem Iron and Steel Works, L. L. Buch, Chief Engineer of the East River Bridge Commission; S. W. Baldwin, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Steel Company; George E. Weed, President of the Morgan Iron Works; W. H. Bailey of the American Tube Works, C. M. Wales of the Cleveland Forge and Iron Company, B. H. Warren, Vice President of the Westinghouse Company; H. G. Prout of The Railway Gazette; Col. E. A. Stevens of Hoboken, Henry T. Scott, President of the Union Iron Works; Col. H. C. Meyer, M. T. Davidson, E. H. Wells, Charles M. Everest, and W. H. Fletcher.

Work of the Oregon's Engineers.

Although it had been announced that owing to the heat there would be no speeches, Chief Engineer Milligan of the Oregon was importuned to tell of the now famous run of the Oregon from San Francisco to Key West. President Thomson, and Mr. Kafer prevailed upon him to give an account of the work of the engineering force of the vessel during the trip. Engineer Milligan said:

"When we left San Francisco with orders for Callao, no one on board had any idea that the Oregon would make the trip to the East coast. In the messroom bets were made that at Callao we would find orders taking us back to San Francisco. But when we got to Callao we got orders to come to the East coast—at least the order said Rio—as quickly as possible. We found coal on barges ready for us, and after some slight repairs to the engines started away.

"At times our machinists worked twenty-four and twenty-six consecutive hours, and as the engineer force of the Oregon was on a peace footing, that is, about three-fourths what we needed in time of war, all were greatly overworked on the trip. At one port Capt. Clark told me he wanted to make the next port in ten hours at 14 knots an hour. I told him I didn't think the men could stand the strain. Shortly afterward I found there was a mutiny among the assistant engineers, they insisting that they could make the port in ten hours. And so we did. The men stood three watches at the engines and two watches in the fireroom.

"Most of our men are Pacific slope men, and they wear about the same kind of clothes the year round out there. In the tropics we suffered severely from the heat, although the fireroom is usually at 140 degrees all the time.

"Getting around into the Atlantic we heard that the Spanish torpedo boat Temerario was waiting for us. If we had met her she would have the advantage of knowing whether war had been declared, and so Capt. Clark decided that if she came anywhere near us we would act as if war had been declared and we knew all about it. [Applause.]

"At Rio we heard first that war had been declared, and that Dewey had met the Spanish. We also got a telegram from the Navy Department saying that four Spanish cruisers and three sea-going torpedo boats had left Spain and perhaps were looking for us. The telegram said that if they met us the department hoped we would whip them. It seemed a good deal to hope for.

Capt. Clark's Plan.

"Capt. Clark called us all into his cabin and told his plans if we met that fleet. He meant to turn and run, for the Oregon can fight running away as well as any other way. We have lots of guns to bring to bear astern. Capt. Clark said he meant to string them out in a long race—to do the fastest torpedo boats first, then the fastest cruisers, and then go back to fight Cervera himself. I think the events of July 3 showed his good judgment, for not all the Spanish fleet had the same speed, and from what I saw then I think his plan would have succeeded.

"At Barbados the authorities would not allow us to communicate with the Navy Department for twenty-four hours after our arrival, so we left for Jupiter. There we got a telegram to go to Key West if we were in fighting trim, and to Hampton Roads if we needed repairs. The next day we were at Key West. You know all about the bombardments and the battle of July 3. We did the best we could, and got through as soon as we could.

"To show you what sort of a ship the Oregon is, I'll tell you that there was not a speck of salt in her boilers after the run. Usually the condensers leak a little bit, and salt water gets into the boilers and evaporates, leaving the salt. But there was no such leakage aboard the Oregon. The workmanship of the vessel was the foundation of our success."

At Chairman Kafer's request Chief Engineer Milligan told of the coal used, and how he kept extra bunkers ready for an emergency. At San Francisco the Oregon loaded coal which made 4.20 knots to the ton, where the Chief Engineer expected to make but 3 or 3.5. Some of this coal was put in bunkers that emptied directly into the fireroom without much handling. Other coal obtained on the Atlantic made but two and a fraction knots per ton. On July 3 there was some of that "Frisco" coal in those easy bunkers, and in fifteen minutes the Oregon obtained her maximum speed. There is some on board yet.

When the orchestra played the "Star-Spangled Banner" it was taken up by the company with enthusiasm. This was followed by cheers for Chief Engineer Milligan and then for the other officers of the other ships.

POLES DEMOLISH A CHURCH.

Fourteen Women and Seven Men Arrested in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—A Polish independent church on Playter Street was demolished and carried away to-day, and twenty-one Poles were arrested on the charge of petit larceny. The building, a wooden affair, 40 feet wide, 80 feet long, and 14 feet high, was erected six months ago by seceders from Father Kaminiski's independent church.

Since its erection there has been continual trouble between the factions. To-day a big crowd attacked the edifice, and had completely demolished it before the police arrived. Women were in the majority in the attacking force, and fourteen of them were arrested.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

RECEPTION TO SAMPSON.

Glen Ridge Residents Assemble to Do Honor to Their Distinguished Fellow-Townsman.

The village of Glen Ridge, N. J., was all aglow with enthusiasm last evening, when a reception was given to Admiral Sampson. The function was purely a home affair, not over a dozen of the enthusiastic participants residing outside the village.

The grounds of the Glen Ridge Clubhouse, on Ridgewood Avenue, where the reception was given, were gay with innumerable Japanese lanterns, which were hung everywhere, in festoons swung from tree to tree in the beautiful grove surrounding the clubhouse, and from the trees and the fences, whence they extended in long lines bordering the street for a block each way. Within this grove, in the light of red and white and blue lanterns, were gathered nearly 200 of the leading citizens of the village with their wives and daughters and without, in open-eyed interest, crowded the remainder of the population of Glen Ridge.

At 8:15 the guests of honor arrived in carriages. Admiral Sampson and Mrs. Sampson were brought from their residence on Clark Street in an open carriage accompanied by two members of the Police Committee. Following in two carriages came Lieut. Smith of the Indiana, Admiral Sampson's son-in-law, and wife, and Miss Sampson. The entire population of the countryside was massed on both sides of the street throughout the distance of three blocks from the Admiral's residence to the clubhouse, and the progress of the carriages, so far as enthusiasm went, was a repetition in miniature of the triumphant entry of the fleet into New York Harbor two weeks ago. Admiral Sampson was forced to remain uncovered throughout the distance

Arrived at the clubhouse, the party was met by Mayor Robert S. Rudd of Glen Ridge, who presented Mrs. Sampson with a big bouquet of red roses, and Admiral Sampson was escorted into the clubrooms by the Reception Committee, composed of Mayor Rudd, Joseph D. Gallagher, John W. Reddall, Edward P. Mitchell, and the Rev. Frank J. Goodwin, pastor of the Glen Ridge Congregational Church, where the Sampson family worship. The interior of the clubhouse had been brilliantly decorated for the occasion with palms and flowers and American flags. The latter covered the walls of every room, and were festooned from every doorway.

The Admiral's entrance was the signal for a rousing cheer of welcome, and the rendition of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the orchestra. The Admiral and his wife were escorted to a bower of American Beauty roses in the reading room of the club, and for nearly two hours shook hands with the long line of enthusiasts which passed before them. Major Rudd introduced the residents to the Admiral. Few outsiders were present. The only naval officers were Capt. Chadwick of the New York and Lieut. Smith. The army was represented by Lieut. H. K. Janes of the Sixth Infantry, Lieut. A. V. B. Anderson of the Sixth Cavalry, and Lieut. Col. Woodruff, retired. The Admiral was in full dress, and all the other officers were in uniform.

After the reception a banquet was served in the Glen Ridge Hall across the street. The Admiral occupied the seat of honor at the principal table, and around him were ranged the members of his family, the members of the Borough Council, and the committees having the affair in charge. Mayor Rudd made a brief address in which he voiced the pride of the residents of the village in having so distinguished a neighbor. Admiral Sampson responded briefly, saying that on behalf of his family, which had been treated with so much kindness and love during his absence, he desired to be called a friend of every resident of the village.

PRESIDENT'S CHAIN LETTER.

A Chicago Man Starts Endless Epistolary Appeal that the Philippines be Retained.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—An endless chain letter addressed to President McKinley has been started by Edward Lowye of 411 Ashland Block. It requests the retention of the Philippines. The following is a copy:

To the Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Esteemed Sir: Knowing you to be a stanch defender of liberty, and that as a servant of all the people you desire to know their will, I would most respectfully ask you to do all in your power to keep the Philippine Islands and make them free.

I would most earnestly beseech you to heed the agonizing cry of these terribly oppressed people for freedom from their relentless oppressors of many centuries. And I ask that you instruct your Peace Commission to insist on the complete separation of these islands from Spanish control. For peace at the price of their continuance in practical slavery, and such merciless treatment as they will always receive under Spanish control, is worse than war.

Keep the Philippines and thereby make the name of McKinley stand out in history, as one who, like the immortal Lincoln, brought freedom and enlightenment to millions of poor human beings, who are crying aloud for help. I pray you do not fail to heed this call, as an opportunity to do so great an act will never come again.

Gen. Merritt at Hongkong.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The United States transport China, according to a dispatch from Hongkong to The Daily Mail, has arrived there with Gen. Merritt and Gen. Greene, the former en route for Paris, to attend the proceedings of the Hispano-American Peace Commission, and the latter en route for Washington.

Transport St. Paul at Manila.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Sept. 1.—The United States transport St. Paul has arrived here from San Francisco and reports all well on board. The lighthouses in the Southern Philippines have been re-established. It is reported that the religious orders are selling their property to a Hongkong syndicate.

Australian Meat for Dewey.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Melbourne correspondent of The Times says that the steamer Duke of Sutherland, from Brisbane, has sailed for Manila with meat and vegetables for the American forces.

FLOUR MOVING EASTWARD.

Heavy Shipments of Wheat Expected from the Northwest.

MINNEAPOLIS Sept. 1.—The flour movement from the head of the lakes eastward is unprecedentedly large at the present time, and the Northern Steamship Company has been obliged to charter three more large ships in order to handle the business properly. Statistics furnished by the Board of Trade at Duluth this morning for the year ended Aug. 31 show that during the past year the mills at the head of the lakes have ground 2,133,120 barrels of flour, received 674,415 barrels, and have shipped 2,168,615 barrels.

The movement of grain eastward is expected to begin soon, as there is wheat enough in the elevators to allow vessels to load without difficulty. Vesselmen look for heavy shipments, as the premiums now being paid for cash wheat indicate that somebody wants wheat as soon as possible.

MISS BESSIE McFARLAND DEAD.

Contracted Typhoid Fever Serving as Nurse at Santiago.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—Miss Bessie McFarland, sister of Lieut. Munroe H. McFarland, Adjutant to the Thirteenth Infantry, and who was one of the first American women to enter Santiago after the surrender, died to-day at Fort Porter.

Miss McFarland went to Cuba as a nurse, and on her way back fell ill of typhoid fever.

The Reception to the Brooklyn's Crew.

The officers and crew of the cruiser Brooklyn are to be entertained by the citizens of Brooklyn to show how they appreciate what the sailors did during the war. Arrangements are being made for the reception to be tendered to the sailors and marines, which will be given in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory on the 29th of this month. Capt. Cook will be present, and speeches will be made by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, E. M. Grout, and Stewart L. Woodford. Each man of the Brooklyn's crew is to be presented with a bronze medal made out of one of the condemned gun carriages of the cruiser.

THE QUEBEC ARBITRATION

Some Americans Urge that a High Tariff Be Maintained on Canadian Products.

BOSTON MEN FOR RECIPROCITY

Markets Sought for the Manufacturing Output of New England—Canadians Favor Freer Trade.

QUEBEC, Sept. 1.—It has been the busiest and most important day so far in the history of the Quebec conference. During the forenoon the representatives of four leading interests of the United States were heard by the American Commissioners, and at 2 P. M. the joint session began at the Parliament Building and lasted until late in the evening. The three important industries which were heard this morning were the lumber industry, the New England fisheries, and the pulp paper industry. The men representing these industries all talked for the same thing, viz.: That the present duties affecting their respective industries be not changed. They asked the American Commissioners not to enter into any agreement with the Canadian Government whereby their own lines of trade would be disturbed. The Boston Chamber of Commerce also had a hearing before the American Commissioners, but the Boston men asked for a modification of the trade relations with Canada, and that relations as near to absolute reciprocity as possible be secured. The Chamber of Commerce was represented by Osborne Hawes, H. Hall, and E. G. Preston. Mr. Hawes, during a talk after the hearing, said:

"What we desire is a chance to sell our manufactured goods in the Canadian markets. We believe in asking this of the Quebec conference. We are speaking the sentiments of 200,000 workingmen along the Canadian border of the United States. In Massachusetts alone we manufacture $900,000,000 worth of goods each year, and we want a market for these goods. We do not fear competition, for we have the greatest wealth and facilities on our side."

Mr. Hawes said that the Boston men realized that the members of the Joint High Commission must keep in mind the greatest good for the greatest number, but he hoped they would find it possible to establish a better trade basis between the two countries. The manufacturers of the New England States were particularly desirous of getting their goods into the Nova Scotia and Eastern Canadian markets.

These were the only representatives from the United States who asked for general reciprocal relations. The Gloucester fishermen were represented by Sylvester Cunningham and Sylvanus Smith. Speaking for the New England fishermen, Mr. Cunningham said they desired the laws governing their industry to remain unchanged. He said they could not afford to do away with the present duty on Canadian fish for the privilege of free entry into the Newfoundland waters for bait. "To establish free trade in the Atlantic fisheries now," he said, "would mean the certain transferring of the American fishing industry to the Canadian borders."

The United States lumber industry, represented by Smith S. Randall of Maine, Charles W. Goodyear of Buffalo, and S. T. McKnight of Minneapolis, asked for the same action on the part of the conference. The present duties imposed upon Canadian lumber should remain. To remove the duties would well nigh destroy the industry in the United States, and to lower them would mean serious injury to the American interests.

Warner Miller, representing the pulp paper interests, made a similar argument. He asked that the tariff on pulp and paper remain as now fixed. The American Commissioners gave no intimation as to what action would be taken concerning any of the subjects by the joint commission.

It is said that in the joint session to-day the Alaskan boundary question has continued to be the subject of discussion.

Senator Fairbanks was asked to-night if he could indicate what the outcome of the conference promised. He replied that so far the work had been satisfactory and all that had been expected by either side. The attitude of the delegations who have appeared here in opposition to any steps in the way of reciprocity causes some of the Canadians to predict that the Commissioners will be unable to accomplish all they have undertaken to do. They say that Canada wants reciprocity above all things, and that the United States merely wishes to adjust a few troublesome questions, leaving the general trade relations as they are. None of the Commissioners will talk upon this point.

WANT THE WELLAND CANAL FREE.

Lake Carriers in Cleveland Send a Committee to Quebec.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 1.—Important steps were taken by the Lake Carriers' Association for the abolition of tolls on the Welland and other canals at a meeting held here to-day.

A motion was adopted to send a committee of the Lake Carriers' Association to appear before the Joint American and British Conference at Quebec, and urge that tolls be done away with. Harvey D. Goulder, counsel for the association, will appear before the conference with the committee. It was thought advisable to appoint a committee representing each of the principal cities on the upper lakes.

Besides the backing of the Lake Carriers' Association, an effort will be made to enable the committee to take along indorsements of its plan by the various Chambers of Commerce of the cities. This will be to show that commercial bodies, independent of the lake interests, are for the abolition of the tolls. It is said the chief opposition will probably come from the Canada Atlantic Railroad.

A vote of thanks was tendered Attorney Goulder for his services in connection with the charter tax. Mr. Goulder recently went to Washington and secured a ruling which says that the tax does not apply except to vessels in the foreign trade.

SMALLPOX AT PUT-IN BAY.

The Disease Allowed to Spread Before Alarm Was Given.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 1.—There are twenty-seven cases of smallpox on Put-in-Bay Island. One death has occurred from the disease, and one patient has escaped from the pesthouse and reached the mainland by way of Sandusky These facts were learned from a private telegram received here this evening from Detroit. Dr. J. E. Kendall, the Health Officer of that city, who was sent to Put-in-Bay to investigate as to the character and extent of the disease, has officially reported to the Detroit Board of Health the facts above stated.

The afflicted people are all in a pest house near the Hotel Victory, where the disease originated, and in order to prevent any more of them from escaping a double cordon of guards, making sixteen, armed with rifles, has been placed about the pest house. The patient who escaped was traced to Sandusky and is thought to have gone East.

Great indignation prevails here against those at Put In Bay, who, for pecuniary reasons, suppressed the facts in relation to the prevailing disease there, and have thus endangered the lives of so many people. Thousands of excursionists have been in the infected district during the last few days, and thousands of others have been exposed to the disease by contact with the fleeing guests and servants from the hotel.

Sam Anderson, a colored man, who came here about two years ago, had been associating with the colored help of the Hotel Victory, and when the disease broke out he endeavored to drown his fright in drink. He finally took refuge in the cellar of the Government lighthouse, not far from the hotel, where he had delirium tremens. Last night he got out, walked down to the dock, yelled "God save them all!" and his body was recovered this morning near the dock.

To Muster Out New Jersey Troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey was at the War Department making arrangements for the muster out of New Jersey troops to-day. No conclusion was reached, and the Governor probably will make his recommendations to-morrow.

71ST MEN DIE DELIRIOUS

In His Last Moments Lieut. Longson Fought Again the Battle of Santiago.

"COME ON, BOYS; UP THE HILL!"

He Cried Orders Until Exhausted—Corp. Talcott Died Before His Promotion Came—Private Burhaus a Third Victim of Malaria.

Second Lieut. William Longson of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 309 East Eighteenth Street, of heart disease, the result of malaria and typhoid fever. Lieut. Longson was taken home from Montauk Point last Friday. He was so sick and weak that he could scarcely make the trip. Lieut. Longson is the first officer of the Seventy-first to die since its return. He was born in Liverpool, England, thirty-one years ago. He was the support of his aged and widowed mother, Mrs. Jane Longson. Three grown sisters survive him. He was unmarried.

As soon as he reached home last Friday, after affectionately greeting his mother and sisters, Lieut. Longson said: "I am tired and not feeling well. I think I will go to bed." He never left it. His mother said:

"He came home a living skeleton. I scarcely recognized him. No son was ever better or more dutiful than he. He was for years employed by the United States Express Company, and was one of its most valued men. He had no bad habits, and was so kind and affectionate. He was a model young man. I do not know how I can get along without him."

First Lieut. Lincoln McLeod of Company H said: "I have known Longson for more than seven years. He was a capital fellow and most exemplary officer. Only last Thursday I said, 'Long, old boy, you're not looking well. I was going home to-night, but I guess you had better go instead.' He replied: 'Oh, I am feeling all right; better than you do. Go ahead; don't mind me.' He absolutely refused to leave his company, and no amount of persuading could make him leave Montauk Point until he got so weak that he could scarcely walk.

"Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon him. No man was braver. All during the three days' fight at Santiago he was at the very front of the firing line, urging his men forward. He didn't have an enemy in the company. He never complained. When asked—as we all asked one another every morning—how he felt, his invariable reply was, 'Oh, I guess I feel as well as any of you.' On his arrival in Cuba he was stricken with malaria, but rallied in three days, and went to the head of his company in that terrible battle. He stood the rest of the campaign well, and showed signs of sickness only upon his arrival at Montauk."

"I'm Going Home to Die."

Sergt. Frederick Miller and Corp. William Sutton, who shared Lieut. Longson's tent through the campaign, said that he was in all the engagements in which his regiment took part. Sergt. Miller said:

"I accompanied him home last Friday. He put his hand upon my knee, and with a sad smile said: 'Old man, I'm going home to die. Thank God, I'll see my mother once more.' No amount of talk could get that idea out of his head. The only other member of our company that we have lost was Private John P. Messer, who died Monday at Governors Island."

Last Saturday Lieut. Longson became suddenly worse. Another physician was called to assist Dr. J. W. MacCracken of 303 East Eighteenth Street. The Lieutenant was delirious, living over again the scenes of the battle of Santiago. He kept crying: "Come on, boys! There they are! Watch out for the Spaniards in the blockhouse. Come on! Come on! Up the hill! Climb up the hill! Now, boys, get down low. They are shooting over you! Now crawl up to the trenches!" and then he would fall back exhausted. When he passed away there was a peaceful smile upon his face. In his delirium he had just finished humming "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Capt. Walter Joyce of Company H, who resides at 61 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, said: "I have known Longson for years. He was an exceptionally fine fellow. He well understood how to obey and how to command. He was brave, intelligent, and capable. He was a member of Company H for more than eleven years. He began as a private and worked himself up to Second Lieutenancy by hard, careful work. There is no more popular man in the regiment than he was."

The regiment will give Lieut. Longson a military funeral to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Death Anticipates Promotion.

Corp. William A. Talcott, Jr., Company M, died yesterday morning of malarial fever at the Larkin House, Watch Hill. He was booked to be promoted to the grade of Second Lieutenant for gallant services before Santiago. He was twenty-eight years old, a graduate of Amherst College and the Harvard Law School. He was one of the best all-round athletes that have attended Amherst College in recent years. He played on the Amherst football team for three seasons.

Corp. Talcott was a member of the New York bar. For some time he had been associated with Eaton & Lewis, an attorney at 44 Broad Street. Mr. Lewis spoke yesterday in high terms of Talcott's ability and diligence and exemplary life.

Private Arthur D. Burhaus of Company C died yesterday morning at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Malcolm Pierson, 798 Avenue A, Bayonne, N. J. Burhaus was among the first to respond to the President's call for volunteers. He was in active service during the three days' battle of Santiago. He was detailed to picket duty. Night after night he slept in the wet trenches until he contracted malarial fever. As soon as he arrived at Montauk he was placed in the hospital. When removed to his aunt's home he was cared for tenderly by his sister, a trained nurse. In his last hours he was delirious. He cried out:

"You don't think I'm deserting, do you? I'm only going home! Really, I'm sick. I'm not deserting." His funeral will take place Sunday.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF 71ST.

Lieut. Col. Homer Asks the Public for Funds to Carry on the Relief Work.

The following appeal has been made to the public in behalf of the survivors of the Seventy-first Regiment by Charles F. Homer, Chairman of the Relief Committee of the Seventy-first Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment:

The Seventy-first Regiment has returned to New York to receive one of the most magnificent ovations ever given to men, which their bravery on the battlefield and suffering in camp richly earned. Of the 1,065 men who marched from this city a few weeks since but 260 were in the procession on Monday last, and of those several have died since.

The hospital rolls of this city will show where many more are to be found, but in their humble homes lie the shattered, emaciated frames of many more. The calls for succor come to us from all sides and the Relief Committee is doing its utmost to leave no call unanswered. The strain upon the limited resources is fast exhausting them, and to meet the necessities of the men and their families we now ask for funds and make appeal for support in this sad work.

From two to five details of men to pay the last rites to the soldiers and fire three volleys over their graves are now being made daily, to say nothing of those quietly laid to rest by their families.

We are now working to save all we can and hopefully and earnestly ask for your aid in saving all we can, and succoring the dependent ones left behind. Please send contributions to Eugene H. Conklin, Treasurer, 84 Spruce Street.

FUNERALS OF TWO CORPORALS.

Immens and Schiede to be Buried from the Seventy-first's Armory.

The funerals of Corps. Immens and Schiede from the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at 2 o'clock this afternoon will be of an imposing nature. The One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment has been ordered out, and all the able-bodied members of the Seventy-first will be there. The service will be conducted by Chaplain Bradshaw of the One Hundred and Seventy-first, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder of the Madison Avenue Lutheran Church. It is hoped that Chaplain Van De Water of the Seventy-first may be present. Over the body of Corp. Schiede there will be a service at the German Presbyterian Church, in East Fortieth Street, previous to its being brought to the armory. Beside the body of Corp. Schiede in the church will rest that of Frederick L. Engels, a private in Company F, who died of malarial fever on board the transport Grande Duchesse. Private Engels lived at 311 East Thirty-eighth Street, and was twenty-two years old. The bodies of Schiede and Engels will be buried at Greenwood and that of Immens in Kensico Cemetery.

The two bodies at the armory will rest at the western end of the large drill floor. Two sections of the western balcony will be reserved for relatives of the two dead soldiers, the rest of that side for the members of the Seventy-first Regiment. The funeral procession will form in Park Avenue, the head resting on Fortieth Street. The Seventy-first Regiment Band will lead. The line of march will be up Fortieth Street to Fifth Avenue, to Seventeenth Street, where the soldiers will be dismissed.

BODIES OF TWO WRECK VICTIMS.

Capt. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Brings Them from Alabama.

Capt. Duffy of Company G, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Jersey City at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He brought with him from the South the bodies of the two volunteers killed in a railroad wreck near Birmingham, Ala.—Peter Farley of 400 East Fifteenth Street, and Frank Glennen of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Manhattan Avenue. Both men were cousins of Capt. Duffy, and were in his company. The bodies were taken to the former homes of the men. Several friends of Capt. Duffy and his cousins met the Captain in Jersey City.

The funerals will be held to-day, that of Glennen from St Joseph's Church, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Farley's from the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Twenty-eighth Street.

Capt. Duffy would receive no callers at his home, 231 East Eighteenth Street.

SANTIAGO HEALTH BULLETIN.

Three Hundred and Fifty-six of Our Troops Disabled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Gen. Lawton's daily bulletin concerning the health of the American troops at Santiago follows:

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 1, 1898.
Adjutant General, Washington:

Total sick, 356; total fever, 252; total new cases fever, 12; total returned to duty, 6. Deaths: John C. Goad, Corporal, Company E, Sixth United States Infantry, dysentery; A. P. Peterson, private, Company K, First Illinois, typhoid fever, and Harry T. Bischof, private, Troop F, Second Cavalry, yellow fever.

LAWTON, Commanding.

HAVANA STILL SHORT OF FOOD.

Officers of the Matanzas Say Bread There Costs $1 a Loaf.

The steamship Matanzas, formerly the Spanish steamer Guido, captured while trying to run the blockade, and when subsequently sold by the Government, bought by the Ward Line, arrived in port Wednesday night from Havana, and came up to her East River pier, foot of Wall Street, yesterday morning. She was the first American steamer to enter Havana Harbor on the cessation of hostilities, and is the first vessel also to come from Havana to this port since the war. She sailed from this port for Havana immediately after the signing of the protocol and was in port five days.

While in port Capt. Rogers, the purser, and the chief engineer went ashore several times, and, while recognized as Americans, were not subjected to any annoyance. The city was unusually quiet, though soldiers were seen on every hand, and they filled the cafés. Not less noticeable than the soldiers were the beggars, who accosted them at every turn. Food was very scarce. A dollar was demanded for a loaf of bread, meal was a dollar a pound, a roll cost 10 cents, and cat and dog meat found ready purchasers.

The vast changes made in strengthening the fortifications were apparent about the entrance to the harbor, and the officers of the Mantanzas were of the opinion that to have taken Havana by force would have involved great sacrifice.

The sentiment in the city was strongly in favor of annexation, and the Spanish residents of the city, as well as many of the natives, seemed to fear home rule.

SPANISH PRISONERS AT CORUNNA.

Seventeen Deaths on a Transport During the Voyage Home.

CORUNNA, Spain, Sept. 1.—The transport Isla de Panay, from Santiago de Cuba Aug. 16, has arrived here with a detachment of the surrendered Spanish troops on board. There were seventeen deaths on board the steamer during the voyage.

SPANISH FOURS MORE STEADY.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Spanish fours opened at 41 11-16 and closed at 41⅝.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Spanish fours opened at 41.75, advanced to 41.80, and closed at 41.75.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 67.10. Gold was quoted at 62.70.

Cramps to Restore Big Liners.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—As the result of a short interview at the Navy Department to-day, between Acting Secretary Allen and President Griscom of the International Navigation Company, the Navy Department to-morrow will deliver at Cramps', in Philadelphia, the four vessels chartered from that company and formerly known as the New York, the Paris, the St. Louis and the St. Paul. The ships are to be restored by the Cramps to the exact condition in which they were when taken by the Navy Department for use in the war.

Regular Army Needs Recruits.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—In order to keep the regular army up to the maximum of 61,000 men the War Department will have recruiting officers at all stations where volunteers are mustered out with a view of giving the men an opportunity to enlist in the regular service. The time which they have served in the volunteer service will be allowed them as a part of the continuous service in the regular branch. It is estimated that the regular army is some four or five thousand below the maximum allowed by the bill which provided for the increase of the regular army when the war began.

Seventh Army Corps Parade.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 1.—The parade of the Seventh Army Corps to-day was the most magnificent military pageant ever seen in Jacksonville. Nearly 30,000 men were in line, and every regiment presented a fine appearance. The procession started past the reviewing stand occupied by Gen. Lee and staff at 3:10, and it was 5:30 before the last regiment marched by. The streets along the line of march were lined with thousands of people, who cheered and applauded the soldiers. Col. William Jennings Bryan in command of the Third Nebraska Regiment, received a continuous ovation all along the line of march.

Medal for Stephen Crane.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—The members of Light Battery B, Second United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, appreciating the kind words written of the regular army, and in particular of the Second Artillery, during the campaign at Santiago by Stephen Crane, have purchased a handsome gold medal, which will be forwarded to him at Havana by the steamer leaving New York on Saturday. The medal is engraved with the words, "Stephen Crane, from Battery B, Second U. S. Artillery." On the obverse side are two cross cannon.

Relieved of Garrison Duty.

The members of the Twenty-second New York at Willets Point have received word that they and the other members of the regiment doing garrison duty at the Sound entrance forts are to be transferred to Camp Black at once. At Willets Point it is understood that the volunteers will be replaced at once by regulars now at Montauk.

MORE SICK FROM MONTAUK

The Ambulance Steamer Shinnecock Brings 271 Soldiers from Hospitals at Camp Wikoff.

MANY GO TO CITY HOSPITALS

Brigade Surgeon Borden Says Transfers Were Made to Relieve Camp Hospitals from Medium Class of Invalids.

There were 271 sick soldiers from Camp Wikoff on the steamer Shinnecock, which reached her pier at the foot of Pike Street, in this city, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. A large proportion of these men were brought here for distribution among the hospitals of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and all of the transfers were made in order to relieve the crowded camp hospitals at Montauk Point. The Shinnecock was chartered from the Montauk Steamboat Line by order of the War Department, and was equipped as an ambulance ship, with Major W. C. Borden, Brigade Surgeon, in charge. This boat will be used to transfer to this city such of the sick soldiers at Camp Wikoff as are able to be moved.

Soon after the arrival of the Shinnecock yesterday morning she was boarded by Major D. M. Appel, to whom was assigned the task of arranging for the distribution of the sick soldiers among the hospitals. After a conference between Major Appel and Surgeon Major Borden it was determined not to begin the removal of any of the sick men until after they had breakfasted. Nearly all of the soldiers on board were able to partake of food, and some of the typhoid fever patients were in a fair state of convalescence.

"The chief consideration that governed this transfer of sick soldiers," Surgeon Major Borden explained, "was that only men able to travel should be taken. The men selected to be removed from the camp hospitals were taken without regard to the organizations to which they belong. They were neither the dangerously ill nor the ones who were almost well. The latter class will soon be able to go on furloughs, and therefore they will not need hospital attentions anywhere. Only a very few of the men brought here to-day will be able to go on furloughs for some time to come. Of the 271 sick soldiers landed by us to-day, nearly all belonged to what may correctly be called the medium class of invalids. There were none of the serious type and none of the mild type. Nearly all of the men were suffering from malaria and chronic dysentery, and in a few cases the patients were almost convalescent from typhoid fever.

The Trip a Quiet One.

"The Shinnecock left Montauk Point at 6:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and the trip here was an easy and quiet one. All of the members of the Medical Staff were in attendance on the sick men all night, and I do not believe that a single one of the patients was any the worse for the trip. To assist me I have three Acting Assistant Surgeons—Drs. Jackson, Usher, and Clayton; also five trained female nurses, seven hospital stewards, and twenty-four privates of the Hospital Corps. This boat has accommodations for 500 patients, but I do not believe in filling it so full. In my opinion the class of sick soldiers brought here to-day can be more satisfactorily cared for in the city hospitals than in the camp hospitals. These transfers at the same time relieve the congested condition of the camp hospitals and allow other patients to be received there, and that is really the main point."

By Major Appel's direction a large number of hospital ambulances and police patrol wagons were sent to the pier of the Montauk Steamboat Line, at the foot of Pike Street, early yesterday morning, and subsequently to the foot of East Fifth Street, to assist in removing the sick men to various city hospitals. The patrol wagons were for the use of such of the patients as were able to sit up. The work of removing the sick men from the Shinnecock began about 8 o'clock A. M., and all who were assigned to hospitals in the Borough of Manhattan were taken off by noon. Eight ambulances from the New York Hospital reached the pier very early in the morning, and they were subsequently joined by ambulances from other city hospitals. All of these ambulances, as well as the patrol wagons, were placed unreservedly at Major Appel's disposal, and they carried the sick soldiers to whatever points he designated.

He had previously received word from the different hospitals as to how many of the men each one could accommodate, and he laid his plans accordingly. One of the sick soldiers, Sergt. John Bradley, was removed to his home, at 50 West Fortieth Street. Another of the patients on the Shinnecock was Edward Miller, who belonged to a Massachusetts Volunteer regiment. He was insane, and was brought from Camp Wikoff in a strait-jacket. He was one of the first to be removed from the Shinnecock, and was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. Six men were ordered to the Army Building to receive furloughs.

Worst Cases Go to Hudson Street.

The most serious cases, nineteen in number, were taken off the Shinnecock at the foot of Pike Street, and removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. As the men were tenderly carried down the plank those of their comrades who came from the same regiment, and possibly from the same locality, bade them an affectionate good-bye. The men, all haggard and emaciated, and but shadows of their former selves, smiled back their greeting, most of them being too weak to wave their wasted hands.

After the men for the Hudson Street Hospital had been put ashore the Shinnecock moved up the East River to the foot of Fifth Street for the purpose of landing the patients who had been assigned to St. Mark's and St. Francis's Hospitals. The Shinnecock reached the pier at the foot of Fifth Street at 10:30 o'clock, and on her arrival the men, women, and children on the Recreation Pier close by and on the adjoining piers waved their handkerchiefs and cheered lustily. An affecting and pathetic scene was witnessed in the meeting between Corp. Daniel J. Driscoll of Company I, Ninth Massachusetts, and his mother, who had come on to meet him and take him home. As Driscoll was almost literally carried down the gangplang, his mother rushed forward, threw her arms about his neck, and wept piteously. Driscoll was taken to a carriage, and borne away to his home. Fourteen of the men were taken in ambulances to St. Mark's Hospital, on Second Avenue, and forty-five to St. Francis's Hospital, on Fifth Street, near Avenue C.

Luncheon was served to all of the sick soldiers who remained on the Shinnecock after the removals at the foot of East Fifth Street, and soon afterward the vessel steamed across the river and made a landing at the foot of Pacific Street. From this point all but thirty-seven, the remaining invalids on board, were distributed among the various Brooklyn hospitals.

The ship then made her way to the foot of West Eleventh Street, where the remaining thirty-seven soldiers were placed in ambulances and patrol wagons and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Many of the men were so weak that they had to be carried to the ambulances.

John R. Anderson, colored, one of the patients received at the hospital, is one of the detachment of seventy-five men who made the celebrated attack on the blockhouse. Only twenty-two men succeeded in reaching the blockhouse, and only seventeen are now alive.

The Shinnecock then returned to the pier at the foot of Pike Street, where the remainder of the day was spent in cleaning ship preparatory to starting back to Montauk Point. Surgeon Major Borden said that he expected to be back here with another load of sick soldiers from Camp Wikoff on Sunday morning.

SEEKS NO INQUIRY NOW.

Surgeon General Sternberg Says He Is Too Busy to Court Investigation at Present.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Surgeon General Sternberg to-day sent the following letter to a New York medical publishing house, which had made inquiries of him concerning the conduct of the war with reference to the medical department, and especially about the subject of having an immediate investigation of his bureau. He says:

"I am ready at any moment for a complete investigation with reference to my administration of the affairs of the medical department; but the War Department is not disposed to make such an investigation as the result of sensational newspaper articles. There is at present an evident craze to criticise without regard to truth or justice. I have no doubt there will be a Congressional investigation into the conduct of the war, but I do not feel at liberty at present to insist upon an investigation for my own vindication, because it would be contrary to the general interests of the service.

"It would make it necessary for me to give up all the important official work which at present almost overwhelms me for the purpose of devoting myself to a presentation of the facts relating to my administration. It would make it necessary to take clerks away from their daily tasks in order to look up the documentary evidence on file in my office, and, in the meantime, important matters would necessarily be neglected and the sick in all parts of the country would suffer. It would make it necessary to call upon the medical officers who are now urgently needed for the care of the sick in our various camps and hospitals to come to Washington as witnesses, and all this to satisfy the clamor of irresponsible newspaper reporters. There has been no official complaint with reference to my administration of the Medical Department.

"In regard to Montauk Point, I intend to send at once Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, an experienced officer and the Professor of Hygiene in our Army Medical School, to make a thorough sanitary investigation. To go myself, much as I should like to do so, would be to neglect important official duties in connection with the supply of hospitals, the movement of my hospital trains, of hospital ships, &c."

ROUGH RIDERS TO BE FREE.

First Volunteer Cavalry Among the Regiments Ordered to be Discharged from the Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The War Department has issued orders for the following transfers of troops for the purpose of being mustered out at their destinations:

First Wisconsin, from Jacksonville to Camp Douglas, Wis.

Fifth Ohio, from Fernandina to Columbus.

Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan, from Montauk Point to Camp Eaton, Island Lake, Mich.

First Connecticut, from Dunn Loring to Niantic, Conn.

First Illinois Infantry, from Montauk to its armory in Chicago.

Fifth Iowa, Jacksonville to Des Moines.

Third Virginia, Camp Alger to Richmond.

First Mississippi, from Chickamauga to Lauderdale Springs, Miss.

Second Mississippi, from Jacksonville to Lauderdale Springs, Miss.

The First United States Volunteer Cavalry Regiment (the Rough Riders) will be mustered out at Montauk Point.

SOLDIERS ARE HOMESICK.

Desire for Relief from Service May Cause Embarrassment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin is rushing orders to several camps, in order to comply with the requests of soldiers to be sent home and mustered out, and some of the camps about which most complaint has been made will soon be nothing but unsavory recollections. Since the reports of illness began to disturb the country and the War Department even those camps in which are located the men who are intended to be employed later on in the occupation of Cuba and Puerto Rico, if more troops are needed in the latter island, are moved by the general desire to get out of service.

This condition is likely to become an aggravating and troublesome one if it becomes epidemic. Gen. Corbin thinks that much of the uneasiness at Camp Wikoff and at Chickamauga has been encouraged by the feeling that the men in those camps have been marked for muster out, and that added to the weakness and weariness that are unquestionably theirs, as the result of exposure in Cuba, is general homesickness and a haste to be out of soldiering, if there is no more "business" before them.

The War Department hopes to prevent this longing to return home from spreading to the regiments that are to be sent to Cuba in the future. Unless it is, and if the soldiers are to be retained in service by the votes of officers or men, after they have enlisted for the war or for two years, the prospect for the department and the Administration is bad enough. If an emergency should arise in consequence of an unfavorable turn in the peace negotiations and more troops should be required, it is doubtful whether the men now being mustered out would return to the ranks of the regiments in which they have already served, if, indeed, they would be willing to repeat their experience at all under the present administration of the War Department.

There is no complaint of the feeling among the volunteers that leads the soldiers to desire to return to their peaceful occupations as soon as it is shown that they are not needed for fighting purposes.

SWORD OF HONOR FOR SCHLEY.

To be Presented to Him by Members of the Royal Arcanum.

Charles G. Balmanno, teller in the Fulton Bank, Brooklyn, has started a movement in the Royal Arcanum to present Admiral Schley, who is a member of the order, with a jeweled sword. On Wednesday evening Mr. Balmanno visited Ridgewood Council of the Royal Arcanum at their quarters, Gates and Reid Avenues, and made known to them his plan. The council promptly voted a donation, and the secretary was instructed to open a subscription list.

All of the Royal Arcanum councils in this State will be invited to take part in the movement. There are 260 of these councils, fourteen of which are in Brooklyn and forty-six in Manhattan. It is expected that the sword will be ready for presentation as soon as the Admiral returns from his peace mission to Puerto Rico. The presentation will probably take place in Masonic Temple, Manhattan. The amount to be raised is about $1,000.

NEWARK'S GIFT TO THE NEWARK

Secretary with Stationery and Plate of City Arms for the Cruiser.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 1.—Early last June Mayor Seymour received a communication from George S. Harmon, Surgeon of the cruiser Newark and Secretary of the wardroom mess, asking permission for the ship to use the crest or seal of the city as its coat of arms on its fine stationery. The permission, if granted, was to be accompanied by an impression of the seal so that the proper plate could be engraved.

Mayor Seymour caused to be made a plate of the arms of the city, with the letters "U. S. S. Newark" beneath them, and last night showed the members of the Finance Committee of the Common Council a present he had prepared, and which he thought the city should give to the cruiser. It is a handsome black cloth-covered secretary, with silver trimmings, and filled with all the kinds of paper used, bearing the city arms printed from the plate. The plate rests in a corner prepared for it. On the secretary is a silver plate on which is engraved, "City of Newark to U. S. S. Newark."

The members of the Finance Committee approved informally of the Mayor's action and will pay the bill. The secretary and its contents will be presented to the ship at the first opportunity.

THE IOWA'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Hawser Broke and She Was Just Prevented from Striking the Chicago.

While four tugs were towing the battleship Iowa into Dry Dock No. 3, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning, a hawser attached to the tug Raynor broke, and the big war vessel came very near colliding with the cruiser Chicago. As soon as the hawser snapped the Iowa began to swing toward the Chicago, which was moored on one side of the narrow channel. A new hawser was hurriedly run out from the bow of the battleship, and caught up by the Raynor. The connection was made none too soon, however, for the Iowa had already brushed against a mud scow that lay alongside of the Chicago.

When the battleship was finally docked the condition of her hull was found to be better than had been expected.

Nine Warships at Provincetown.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Sept. 1.—The nine vessels of the United States Navy which have been ordered to Boston by the department at Washington, and which were to rendezvous here to-day, preparatory to proceeding to Boston in squadron formation to-morrow, all reached this port to-day, and during the afternoon were put in condition for to-morrow's events. The squadron will be made up as follows: Massachusetts, Bancroft, Machias, Wilmington, Helena, Detroit, Marietta, Castine, and Topeka.

WILL REMAIN IN SERVICE

The 201st, 202d, and 203d New York Regiments to Do Garrison Duty Abroad.

COL. SCHUYLER SAW MR. ALGER

The Three Regiments Will Join the Second Army Corps and Go Into Camp at Middletown, Pa.—Rifle Practice at Creedmoor.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, Sept. 1.—Camp Black is to be abandoned, for the present, at least, within ten days, and the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third New York Regiments, now encamped here, are to be made part of the Second Army Corps and join Gen. Graham's command at Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn. These three infantry regiments are not to be mustered out of the United States service, but are to be sent either to Puerto Rico or Cuba to do garrison duty.

Col. Schuyler of the Two Hundred and Third, who is post commander here, made this announcement to-day when he returned from Washington, where he had been in consultation with Secretary of War Alger. Col. Schuyler's question to Gen. Alger was, "What are we here for?" There had been many conflicting rumors as to what was to be done with the three regiments, recruited under the second call of the President. To get the matter settled finally, Col. Schuyler made his trip to the capital. He said that the officers and men were desirous of knowing where they stood, so that their affairs might be arranged. He also said to the Secretary that it would be well to move the regiments to some other point, not because Camp Black was not a desirable station, but because it was too near home for many of the men. Gen. Alger assured Col. Schuyler that the three regiments would remain in the service, and would be sent to Middletown in ten days as part of the Second Corps.

It was said that the regiments would be sent to Cuba about Nov. 15, but Col. Schuyler would not confirm this, merely saying that the boys would do garrison duty, and that they would have an ocean trip.

There was much rejoicing to-day among the men who want to do some real work before going out of the service, while there is gloom in the Fourth and Fifth Batteries, which are to be mustered out in a short time, probably just before the infantry regiments leave for Camp Meade. Col. Hubbell of the Two Hundred and First Regiment told his men when he was recruiting them that, although the war might be over before they got a chance at the enemy, they could make up their minds that they would get some years of garrison duty at the worst. It was not thought at that time that Col. Hubbell had any positive assurances on this point, but that he was right in his conjectures is borne out by the orders just issued.

"I am glad that the matter is finally settled," said Col. Schuyler to-day. "The United States will have to keep garrisons in her new possessions, but just how long volunteers will be used for that service cannot be said. We have three very fine regiments here. There has been perfect order and little guard running. In fact, I have only six men on guard duty here at night. They are to keep the visitors out, rather than the men in. The men are in excellent condition. There are a few malaria patients in the hospitals, principally men from the interior of the State who lived in high altitudes. I don't think there are 4,000 healthier men in the country anywhere than right here at present."

The men here are well fed. It was learned that when bacon was too abundant, it was taken to town and exchanged for chops and other meat, although fresh meat comes to the camp from the Government. Much of the flour issued to the companies is exchanged with the bakers in town for bread. Some of the officers say that the men fare better here now than any of the regiments did at Peekskill during the regular Summer encampments, and it needs but a look into the cook shocks at mess time to verify this statement. All the tents have board floors, and the place is well drained.

Creedmoor is to be opened to-morrow for the first time this season, and all the men of the three regiments are to have target practice. This evening, just as the sun was sinking, the First Battalion of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, 450 men, under command of Capt. Blackman, marched from the camp to the rifle ranges. Eight miles is a big tramp in this weather, but Col. Schuyler said he wanted to get the men used to it, and, as they will rest frequently and march by night, he looked for no bad results. The men carried blankets, ponchos, haversacks, cups, bayonet scabbards, guns, and thirty rounds of ammunition each, and each man had also half a shelter tent. In all, the accoutrements weigh about forty pounds to the man. The men looked in splendid shape when they started.

The men were ordered to pitch their tents as soon as they arrive at Creedmoor. After rifle practice all day, they will march back again to-morrow night, at which time the Second Battalion will go to the ranges. Thus the battalions will alternate until all three regiments have had practice.

Col. Schuyler is much pleased that he has been able to get the use of the range from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast. Few of the men have ever fired a gun. The men are equipped with the old 1873 pattern Springfields, with detachable bayonets.

To-day was one of the hottest days of the season at the camp, and all drills after 8 o'clock in the morning were suspended.

22d Regiment Sergeants Promoted.

First Sergeant Edwin J. Parks, of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, which is doing garrison duty at Willets Point, has been promoted second lieutenant of the company in succession to Second Lieutenant W. B. Doubleday, who resigned a short time ago after a disagreement with some of the officers in the fort. Provost Sergeant Peter Burns, of Company G, has been made First Sergeant and Sergeant William Fogerty has been advanced to Provost Sergeant of the same company.

Gen. Roe's Resignation Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The President has accepted the resignation of Brig. Gen. Charles F. Roe of the volunteer army, and he will return to his home in New York.

Mrs. Menley Held for Grand Jury.

Magistrate Brenner, in the Adams Street Police Court, yesterday morning held Mrs. Catherine Menley of 358 Snediker Avenue, Brooklyn, to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of grand larceny against her. As she could not furnish bonds for $1,000, she was taken to jail, carrying her baby with her. Mrs. Menley is the woman who tried to prove an alibi and who asserted that she was a respectable married woman when arrested the other day on the charge of robbing Stephen Bassett of 177 Atlantic Avenue of $113. The police assert that the woman's picture is in the Rogues' Gallery in Manhattan and that she has a long record as a thief.

Dr. E. F. Adams Declared Insane.

SEATTLE, Sept. 1.—Dr. E. F. Adams of New York, who arrived here Tuesday from Alaska on the steamer Roanoke, has been declared insane. Dr. Adams was one of the persons from whom a large amount of gold was stolen at St. Michael, and it is thought that brooding over it unhinged his mind. It is stated that Dr. Adams represented a Chicago syndicate in Alaska.

Lehigh Valley Engineer Killed.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 1.—As the result of a collision between north and southbound passenger trains on the Ithaca branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Half Acre, about four miles from this city, early this evening, Engineer John Vaughn of Ithaca lies dead in this city. The engine of the southbound train was derailed and badly damaged.

Commodore Philip Takes Command.

Commodore Philip assumed command of the North Atlantic Squadron yesterday morning. At colors the battleship Indiana and the cruiser Brooklyn each fired thirteen guns in honor of the new commander. The Texas answered the salutes with seven guns for the Captains of the Indiana and the Brooklyn.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

FRAUDULENT BIDS FOR BONDS.

Treasury Department Finds that Subscriptions Have Been Made by Persons Not Interested in Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—A wide investigation of suspicious bids under the last call for subscriptions to Government bonds has been completed by Solicitor O'Connell of the Treasury Department, and to-day he submitted to Secretary Gage the mass of testimony on the transactions.

Several thousand subscribers were examined. The facts developen show a systematic scheme operated by individuals to secure a large amount of the bonds. The investigation was the outcome of complaints alleging wrongful dealing on the part of many bidders. Secretary Gage promptly instituted the investigation, and Solicitor O'Connell to-day, after submitting his report, held a conference for two hours with the Secretary on the developments.

The reports indicate that millions of dollars in bonds were acquired by irregular means, and that a number of New York bidders are involved in the cases. Many of the bids received from New York are shown to have been either signed by individuals, who had no direct interest in them, and subscribed their names simply at the request of or in consideration of compensation by other parties, or the bids bore signatures that were forgeries. Many of the bidders, it is stated, were hired to sign, and the system was carried so far, the report goes to show, that virtual agents were employed, who were paid so much per subscriber, the last named merely signing his name and giving the bid, with his signature, to the agent or directly to the person seeking control of a large amount of bids.

The report and the exact facts are withheld from publication at this time for prudential reasons, but Solicitor O'Connell said to-day that there was a large amount of fraudulent bids. It is stated that a further investigation is to be made, and that the facts developed will be followed by action by the Secretary. This may result in a refusal to issue the bonds in all cases found to have been illegal. Secretary Gage said to-night that the investigation showed that a large amount of the bids offered were not bona fide, but that in none of the cases involved in the investigation had the bonds been issued to the bidders. He said he had no doubt, however, that in some instances as yet undiscovered, bonds bid for in a similar way without the knowledge of the department had been issued.

TAX STAMP SALES FOR AUGUST.

Taxation on Inheritances Consisting Exclusively of Government Bonds.

The receipts from the sales of tax stamps at the office of Collector Treat, in the Tract Society Building, for the month of August were $1,420,180.69, and for the corresponding month last year $231,947.26.

A decision was received from Commissioner Scott at Washington this morning to the effect that an inheritance consisting exclusively of Government bonds is subject to tax under the same conditions as money or other personal property.

The Commissioner also decides that when a chattel mortgage, or copies of such a mortgage, are, in compliance with the law of this State filed in different counties, all such copies filed subsequent to June 30 are subject to tax, even if the mortgage was executed prior to that date.

TWELVE FALL INTO THE RIVER.

Railing Gives Way, and One Man Is Nearly Drowned.

The walk along the side of the river, at Corlears Hook Park, leading to the free baths at that point, was crowded last evening, and a number of persons were leaning against the protecting rail, when it gave way, and a dozen young men pitched forward into the water. There was a lively time for a few minutes, but all except one of the men managed to scramble back to the walk.

Isaac Wasserman, twenty years old, of 309 Delancey Street, who cannot swim, came very near being drowned. Patrolman Bosthney jumped in and after a few minutes managed to tow the young man to the shore. He had to be attended by an ambulance surgeon before he was taken home.

Wilmerding Inquiry Postponed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The inquiry into the sanity of Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding, which was to have been continued to-day in the County Court House here, was indefinitely postponed. The three Commissioners—Lawyer Eugene B. Travis, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, and Dr. H. Ernest Schmid—appointed by Supreme Court Justice Keogh to make this inquiry were present. Mr. Travis showed them a telegram he had received from Lawyers Albert Bach, Louis P. Levy, and J. B. Gleason informing him that they could not be present to-day, and asking the Commissioners to grant an adjournment.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

3:20 A. M.—3 First Avenue; Mrs. Tittel; damage, $200.
3:30 A. M.—653 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; Patrick Proctor; damage, $500.
9 A. M.—79 Suffolk Street; Isaac Smith; damage slight.
10:40 A. M.—10 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Mrs. Fink; damage, $25.
11:10 A. M.—2,100 Third Avenue; Louis Burnett; damage, $25.
7:20 P. M.—208 Bleecker Street; Carrie Rosenthal; damage, $5.
7:45 P. M.—48 Willett Street; unoccupied; damage slight.
8:20 P. M.—334 Delancey Street; Henry H. Herman; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Fire on the top floor of the building on Summer Street occupied by Jacob Dreyfus & Sons, wholesale men's furnishers, caused a loss to-day of $30,000; covered by insurance.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 1.—Bradley Theatre, one of the finest in Indiana, was completely destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $5,000, in Hartford, Conn.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:28	Sun sets...6:31	Moon rises..7:19

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	8:40	Gov. Isl'd	9:04	H. Gate	10:53
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:00	Gov. Isl'd	9:20	H. Gate	11:09

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Acanthus, La Plata Countries	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 3.		
Alexandra, London		9:00 A. M.
Altai, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellarden, La Plata	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
British King, Antwerp		
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Evelyn, Puerto Rico	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Dunstan, Barbados, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fulda, Mediterranean ports	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Francisco, Hull		
Galileo, La Plata	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Galileo, Newcastle		
Jason, Cape Gracias	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Norge, Christiansand	*10:30 A. M. 11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennland, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Tjomo, Barbados, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.		
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. §2 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan per steamship Glengyle, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to September 4 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 2.

Alfreda, Gibraltar, Aug. 19.
Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 25.
[illegible], Shields, Aug. 12.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, Aug. [illegible]
Nacoochee, Savannah, Aug. [illegible]
Nomadic, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Ohio, Hull, Aug. 20.
Wells City, Swansea, Aug. 19.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3.

Carib, Jacksonville, Aug. 31.
Etruria, Liverpool, Aug. 26.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 4.

Albano, Hamburg, Aug. 21.
City of Rome, Glasgow, Aug. 26.
La Champagne, Havre, Aug. 27.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Aug. 30.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Sept. 1.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 25.
Titania, Gibraltar, Aug. 21.
Winifreda, London, Aug. 25.

MONDAY, SEPT. 5.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Aug. 21.
British Queen, Antwerp, Aug. 24.
Cevic, Liverpool, Aug. 26.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.

Albano, Hamburg, Aug. 24.
Algiers, New Orleans, Aug. 31.
Aller, Gibraltar, Aug. 27.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 30.
Kenmore, Glasgow, Aug. 24.
Trojan Prince, Gibraltar, Aug. 21.
Westernland, Antwerp, Aug. 27.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 27.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Aug. 27.
Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 31.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Aug. 26.
Queen Olga, Gibraltar, Aug. 24.
Tuscarora, Shields, Aug. 24.

Arrived—Thursday, Sept. 1.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Aug. 24 and Southampton 25th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:35 A. M. Sept. 2.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:40 A. M. 2d.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Aug. 23 and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:58 A. M.

SS Navahoe, (Br.,) Proctor, Philadelphia Aug. 31, in ballast to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Mozart, (Br.,) Ellis, Santos Aug. 9 and St. Lucia 24th, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Julfs, Rotterdam Aug. 17, in ballast to C. H. Randebrook. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

Ship Otto, (Ger.,) Oltmann, Hamburg July 2, with mdse. to order—vessel to Theodore Ruger & Co.

Bark Belmont, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Ladd, Bordeaux 37 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Ethel V. Boynton, Holden, Bath, Me., in ballast to Miller, Bull & Knowlton.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 1, 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS American, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) for Avonmouth.
SS Albert Dumois, (Nor.,) for Port Limon.
SS Ardandearg, (Br.,) for Aden, &c.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS Caspian, (Br.,) for East London, &c.
SS Henry Dumois, (Nor.,) for Aux Cayes, &c.
SS Diamant, (Ger.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Powhatan, (Br.,) for Mediterranean ports.
SS Leon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Picqua, (Br.,) for Genoa.
SS Herman Wedel Jarlsburg, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) for Rio Janeiro, &c.
SS Wineland, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.

Notice to Mariners.

NORTHERN LAKES AND RIVERS—MINNESOTA—EAST AND WEST RANGES.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Sept. 15, 1898, the North Channel Post Light, East Range, (rear,) and the North Channel and South Channel Post Light, (rear for both,) West Ranges, will be changed from fixed white to fixed red lights, in order to more distinctly mark these ranges and distinguish them from lights on vessels and on shore. The position of the lights will be as heretofore.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1898," Page 66, Nos. 1,516 and 1,518, respectively, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1898," Pages 99 and 100.

NORTHERN LAKES AND RIVERS—MICHIGAN—NORTH MANITOU LIGHT STATION.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Sept. 15, 1898, a fourth-order light, showing flashes alternately red and white, interval between flashes 10 seconds, will be established in the structure recently erected at the North Manitou Fog Signal Station, on the point making off to the eastward from the southeasterly part of North Manitou Island. The focal plane of the light will be 70 feet above lake level, and the light may be seen 16.2 miles in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the water. The structure consists of a square, white, pyramidal, skeleton frame tower, surmounted by a lantern deck and a lantern painted black. It is situated 175 feet E. ¼ N. from the eastern face of the keeper's dwelling and 83 feet S. W. by W. ¾ W. from the S. W. corner of the fog-signal house. The approximate geographical position of the structure, as taken from chart No. 33, (North End of Lake Michigan) of the United States Survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes is: Latitude, North, 45° 03' (45"); Longitude, West, 85° 57' (36".) Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the structure, as taken from the same chart, are: South Fox Island Lighthouse, N. 15° 19' E. (N. by E. ⅝ E.,) 22¾ miles; Grand Traverse Lighthouse, N. 62° 51' E. (N. E. by E. ⅝ E.,) 22¾ miles; South Manitou Lighthouse, S. 59° 22' W. (S. W. by W. ¼ W.,) 7½ miles. Bearings are true and distances are in statute miles.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1898," Page 72, No. 1,542, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1898," Page 111.

CORNFIELD POINT LIGHT VESSELS—LONG ISLAND SOUND—CONNECTICUT.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on this date Light Vessel No. 48, moored in Long Island Sound, off Cornfield Point, which was on Aug. 27, 1898, struck by a passing vessel, was temporarily withdrawn from her station for repairs, and replaced at the same moorings by Relief Light Vessel No. 20. Light Vessel No. 20 shows two reflector lights, but the one at the foremast head will be fixed white instead of flashing white, while that at the mainmast head will be fixed red, like that on Light Vessel No. 48. During thick or foggy weather a bell will be sounded by hand instead of a ten-inch steam whistle. Light Vessel No. 20 has two masts, schooner rigged, no bowsprit, and a black circular cagework day mark at each masthead, but differs from Light Vessel No. 48 in not having a black smokestack and the steam whistle between the masts, and in a lead-colored hull with Relief in large black letters on each side, and "No. 20" in black on each quarter. Light Vessel No. 48 will be returned to her station as soon as repairs have been completed, of which due notice will be given.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—The Cunard Line SS Servia, Capt. Watt, from New York Aug. 23, while docking, on her arrival here last evening, started several plates on the port bow by colliding with the pier heads.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New York for Southampton and Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 6:45 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Cleopatra, (Br.,) Capt. Griffith, from New York for London, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Glenmoor, (Br.,) Capt. Swap, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Fothergill, from New York for Leghorn, Genoa, &c., passed Ponta Ferraria to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York via Gibraltar, arr. at Naples at 6 P. M. to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Indrapura, (Br.,) Capt. Horsfall, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Hongkong to-day.

SS Sirius, (Br.,) Capt. Ford, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York yesterday.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New York for Savona, &c., passed Gibraltar Aug. 28.

SS Britannia, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at East London Aug. 26.

SS Lismore, (Br.,) sld. from Hamburg for New York yesterday.

SS St. Ninian, (Br.,) Capt. Haynes, (from Hongkong, &c.,) sld. from Algiers for New York yesterday.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York to-day.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Robert Dickinson, (Br.,) Capt. Briggs, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Strathlyon, (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, from New York via Havre, arr. at Dunkirk to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, from New York for Flushing, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Capt. Sanderson, from New York for Amsterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Sharp, from New York via Pernambuco, arr. at Rio Janeiro Aug. 30.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
MUSIC CABINETS
(mahogany finish,)
$5.75.
45 West 23d Street.

FALL GOODS NOW READY.
SUITS, $16 to 30
TROUSERS, $4 to 8
OVERCOATS, $18 to 40
ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY AND 9TH STREET.

The Wanamaker Store

Personal Observation

In General, and a Case in Point

WE have extra good things to talk about. We delight in detail. We are just as fond of the phrase "Reduced from" as we have found you to be. But often the very best things we present do not admit of elaborate detail, because there's too much of it. In such cases we must rely upon your own observation of the goods, and your own knowledge of the usual and accepted prices.

As a case strongly in point we instance this

Selling of China and Glass

We have collected, at a highly advantageous time, a most wonderful showing of china of all kinds, sorts, characters and descriptions, from cheapest to costliest. We have gathered at exactly the right time (from an economical standpoint) an equally wonderful showing in crystal cut glass. But the most wonderful thing of all is the list of prices. It would make glorious advertising, but it's *too long*. We must leave the whole matter to you. You know china and glass ware *regular* prices. Come in and learn some of these irregular ones.

The main aisle, Broadway, and a large portion of the Basement are devoted to the selling.

Men's Furnishings MADRAS tie weather is still with us, and bids fair to remain with us for some time. Consequently you will be glad to know that the very best ties that are made from the very best madrases that are woven can be bought at 25c. for six. That is just three times as many ties for a quarter as you could get a month ago, and the ties are the same quality, or better.

Madras shirts, too, worth more to-day than any day this year, if to-day fulfils the promise of yesterday. Worth more, but costing less. Fifty Cents each. You can pick dollar and even dollar-and-a-half-kinds from the lot, if you are early enough,—say before eleven.

A fifty-cent suspender for 25c. Interesting at any time, but rather more interesting than usual just now. Every conceivable color and combination of colors is here that was ever conceived for suspender use.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

School Suits for Boys THIS is a good chance, at exactly the right time. Double-breasted Jacket Suits, of medium weight cloths that are serviceable, strong and handsome, at $3.50 and $5.

The first have been priced at $4.50, $5 and $6 up to this morning. The second lot is made up of $6.50 and $7.50 suits.

Knee trousers of all-wool goods, medium weight, 65c. and 75c. a pair. Most stores ask a dollar for the same goods,—some, even more.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Assorted Chocolates At 20c. lb. A pound-box of these excellent chocolates at 20c. is an unusual bargain. They're pure and good, and their equals bring much bigger prices generally. We have other sorts—higher priced—but still cheaper than same qualities in most other stores. You may be interested in the 30c. and 60c. sorts.

Basement.

A New Suede Glove One Dollar A stylish-looking glove and an excellent quality at a little price. This new suede glove is for Fall wear, four-button, with two-toned embroidery; in various tans, mode, brown and black. $1 a pair.

Tenth street.

Women's Tan Shoes THE ordinary retail price is $3 for the women's laced tan-colored shoes we show you at $1.75. A special lot, and one of the reasons why this 18-months-old shoe business of ours is already a giant.

Ninety cents and a dollar a pair for dark tan kidskin shoes for girls and small boys. They have tips and heavy oak leather soles. Two more reasons.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Ready-Made Sheets and Pillow Cases BUYING these now for future needs is saving money for other needs. While the prices quoted below might seem to indicate poor, inferior stuff, the plain truth of the matter is that these are of the best muslin we know.

BLEACHED PILLOW CASES	BLEACHED SHEETS
45x38 1-2 in., 12c.	72x90 in., 40c.
50x38 1-2 in., 13c.	81x99 in., 50c.
54x38 1-2 in., 14c.	90x99 in., 55c.

Fourth avenue.

The Latest Sheet Music A NEW piece is no sooner published than you'll find it on our counters. And not at a high price either—in fact, at *one-half publishers' prices*. These are among the more popular pieces:

INSTRUMENTAL
- In the Barracks. March.
- Our Naval Cadets. March.
- Green Corn and Sweet Potatoes. Schottische.
- Eclipse. March.
- At a Georgia Camp Meeting. March.
- Stars and Stripes. March.
- Bride Elect. March.
- Jockey Club. March.

VOCAL
- Let Me Bring My Clothes Back Home.
- My Ann Elizer.
- Whar De Watermelon Grow.
- Just As the Sun Went Down.
- Break the News to Mother.
- Dear College Chums.
- My Sweet Eileen.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS.

State Convention Rejects a Plan for Fusion with Populists.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—The Democratic State ticket was completed to-day and stands as follows:

Governor—Hiram W. Sawyer, Hartford.
Lieutenant-Governor—Peter V. Deuster, Milwaukee.
Secretary of State—P. O. Stromme, Madison.
Treasurer—S. J. Malek, Milwaukee.
Attorney-General—Harry H. Grace, Superior.
Insurance Commissioner—John F. Schindler, Milwaukee.
Railroad Commissioner—C. G. Wilcox, Dupree.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. H. Schuls, Spring Green.

The ticket was nominated after one of the stormiest Democratic State Conventions ever held in Wisconsin. The fight was confined to the question of fusion with the Populists on the State ticket. It was a battle between the large delegation from Milwaukee County and the rest of the State. The outside delegates finally came out victorious when a vote on the resolution to allow the Populists to name a candidate for Secretary of State subject to the approval of the convention was lost, the vote resulting 296 for the 361 against fusion.

Notwithstanding that the question of fusion was voted down, a Populist, John F. Schindler of Milwaukee succeeded in being nominated for Insurance Commissioner. However, it was as a Democrat that he received the nomination, and not as a Populist. After the convention got rid of the fusion question, the proceedings were devoid of all wrangling, and the delegates finished their labors at a late hour to-night and adjourned.

Populists Nominate a State Ticket.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—The Populist State Convention to-night nominated a full State ticket, after being informed by the Conference Committee that the Democrats had failed to adopt the fusion scheme. The ticket is headed by A. A. Worsley, Racine, for Governor, and Spencer Palmer, Fond du Lac, Lieutenant Governor.

A Boom for Roosevelt in Westchester.

DOBBS' FERRY, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The boom for Col. Theodore Roosevelt for the Republican nomination for Governor was formally launched in Westchester County to-night by a meeting in Hasbrouck Hall, on Cedar Street, this village. The hall was well filled and every mention of Col. Roosevelt's name was cheered. A set of resolutions was adopted declaring for Col. Roosevelt.

South Carolina Primaries.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 1.—Out of a total vote in the Democratic primaries accounted for up to midnight to-night of 66,173, Gov. Ellerbe leads, with 24,716, and will have to make the race with the Prohibition leader, Mr. Featherstone, who comes second, with 14,314. Ex-Congressman Tillman is in third place, with 10,321.

PICKED UP THREE CREWS.

Steam Pilot Boat K. H. Estill of Savannah Rescues Many Men.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 1.—The steam pilot boat K. H. Estill picked up Capt. Wilson and three men from the schooner Edwin A. Gaskill to-day. The schooner is wrecked on Hilton Head Beach. They were brought to the Savannah Quarantine Station. Capt. Wilson has one leg broken. The other members of the crew are still on the wreck.

The Estill also picked up Capt. Moa and two men from the Norwegian bark D. H. Morris, which is lying off Port Royal bar with her sails and rigging gone. She is from London bound to Savannah.

Five men from the Norwegian bark Ragna, which is wrecked on Gaskin Bank, were also picked up. The Estill also reports passing a vessel, supposed to be a schooner, bottom up, ten miles east of Tybee Light.

The schooner John S. Dearing, Capt. Woodland, from Baltimore to Jacksonville, with canned goods, is ashore on Daufuskie Island. Her crew is safe. It is believed the schooner can be saved.

Justice White's Decision Not Known.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Justice White did not reach the State Department to-day, so his decision is not known as to the acceptance of the place of Peace Commissioner. The fact that he is coming to Washington is, however, regarded as tending to show a disposition on his part to accept the place.

Political Secrets Sold in China.

Discussing Dr. Morrison's success in Pekin in his capacity as Times correspondent, the London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian says it has surprised no one who knows how business is transacted in the Yamens in Pekin, and indeed all over China. It is done more or less coram populo. The Yamen Ministers, each with his servants, sit at small ebony tables, the Foreign Minister sitting at another. The large hall in which the meeting takes place contains a number of screens behind which sit secretaries, scribes, and the like, who record the conversation that takes place, and in an hour official Pekin knows all about it. All the legations have officials in the Yamen in their pay, who report everything that takes place to them, give them copies of dispatches, telegrams, forthcoming imperial decrees, important secret memorials, and the like. Any one who knows the very simple and unsophisticated methods of corruption prevalent among Chinese officials and who is ready to pay the price can get all this information as well as the legations, and Dr. Morrison has availed himself of this state of things as well as the foreign representatives in Pekin. To complain, as the Foreign Office did, of the disclosure of the Talienwan negotiations as unpatriotic conduct on the part of the correspondent was ridiculous. Every Minister in Pekin knew all about it, and through the same channel as the correspondent, whose merit is that he has been the first to avail himself for newspaper purposes of sources of information accessible to every intelligent and adroit man who will spend the money in acquiring it.

RAFFERTY'S WELCOME HOME

All Queens Out Last Night to Cheer Company F's Fighting Captain.

EFFIGY OF GEN. ALGER BURNED

Soldiers of 71st Rode in Parade Behind Their Leader and Were Enthusiastically Greeted.

A rousing welcome to his home in Astoria, L. I., was given Capt. M. W. Rafferty of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, last night. The residents of Queens Borough turned out en masse and gave him a most complimentary reception. Incidentally they burned Secretary Alger in effigy as the Captain passed through the streets. Many of the Captain's New York friends were present. Long Island City and Astoria had never witnessed such a demonstration before.

Large posters had been distributed, setting forth that, "In order to show the appreciation of his friends and neighbors in Queens Borough of the gallant fight and magnificent courage shown by Capt. Rafferty in that awful charge against the Spanish soldiers, it is proposed to tender Capt. Rafferty a grand reception." This was signed by 100 prominent citizens.

"Shortly after 7 o'clock whistles began to blow, bells to ring, cheers resound, and fireworks to fizz. The line of march was from the Democratic Clubhouse, Dave Street and Jackson Avenue, to Monitor Square; up Vernon Avenue to Freeman Street, then through Jamaica Avenue and Lockwood Street to Academy Street, Grand Avenue, and Boulevard. The parade in the upper section formed at the Queens County Athletic Hall and marched down Flushing Avenue to Main Street, where it joined the other section. All then marched to Remsen Street, passing Capt. Rafferty's residence.

First came Inspector Brooks and a platoon of policemen. Then followed the Grand Marshal, John P. Madden, and his aides, Dr. C. M. Platt and Dr. A. J. Anderson. Then came a carriage containing Frederick Bowley. Former Assemblyman Henry C. Johnson and J. W. Kelly, Capt. Rafferty's father-in-law. The streets were thronged with men, women, and children. In every block along Vernon Avenue fireworks were set off. The stores and residences were all brilliantly illuminated, and at the street corners blazed large bonfires. At Fulton Street and Jackson Avenue barrels and boxes were piled thirty feet high. Upon top of them was an old-fashioned rocking chair in which was placed a dummy stuffed with straw, and labeled "Secretary Alger." As Capt. Rafferty passed, the wood, which had been saturated with kerosene, was ignited, and quickly lighted up the whole square.

Old residents say that Long Island City never saw such a parade or such enthusiasm. Capt. Rafferty, dressed in the uniform that he wore at Santiago, stood up in the carriage and shook the hands of the multitude that fought to get near him. Women ran from the sidewalks and held up their babies to be kissed. So dense was the crowd that all traffic on the street cars was stopped. At least 50,000 people watched the parade and 10,000 were in line.

Close behind Capt. Rafferty in carriages were all the members of his company. They were cheered to the echo. Following them came one hundred men of the North Beach Improvement Company, headed by their President, Walter C. Foster. Then came the Seventy-first Regiment Fife and Drum Corps, which had gone to Long Island to do honor to Capt. Rafferty and Company F. Next came the Astoria Maennerchor Society, four hundred strong, and the Frohsinn and Harmonie Societies with two hundred members.

After them followed 300 members of the Queens County Athletic Club. Then came 100 members of the Maine Social Club, filling the air with patriotic cheers. All kinds of transparencies were carried. One read:

"Remember the Maine,
"To S—hell Spain."

There were a dozen bands in the line. Five hundred members of the Sunswick Democratic Club marched, at intervals crying, "What's the matter with Rafferty?—Why Raff? RAFF? RAFF?—He's a-l-r-i-g-h-t. He said 'Come on F;' that was Rafferty!" The Sheridan Post, Ben Ringold Drum and Fife Corps, 200 members of the Oriental Social Club of Steinway, L. I.; the Mount Carmel Lyceum Club, headed by its President, William Brennan; 100 members of the Star Athletic Club of Hunter's Point, 400 members of the Fourth Ward Democratic Club, the Alderman Geiser Association, the Ringold Post of Grand Army veterans, the Street Cleaning Department in white uniforms, riding in their wagons; several large floats, the Park Baseball Club, the Franklin Club, the Democratic Club of Long Island, 100 members of the Letter Carriers' Club, the S. S. S. Wheelmen's Club, the James A. Garfield Democratic Club, and a delegation of sailors from North Beach carrying oars were in the parade.

Capt. Rafferty was presented with a beautiful sword and a set of engrossed resolutions.

DEATH OF HERMAN HETZER.

Found in a Brooklyn Park Suffering from Carbolic Acid Poisoning.

Herman Hetzer, fifty-five years old, President of the Decorative Plant Company, at 81 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, died in the Brooklyn Hospital last night from the effects of carbolic acid poison, evidently self-administered. He was found in Fort Greene Park at 6 o'clock in the evening in a semi-unconscious condition. From papers found on the body, it appeared that the dead man was a manufacturer of novelties at 155-157 Greene Street, New York, and at 50 West Houston Street.

A letter in his pocket addressed to B. Beyer, the manager of the Kensington Hotel, 73 Fifth Avenue, led to his identification. Mr. Beyer said that the dead man was the President of the Decorative Plant Company, but so far as he knew was not interested with houses in Greene or West Houston Streets. Mr. Beyer knew nothing of the dead man's previous life. Eighteen months ago he took lodgings at the Kensington and had since remained there.

The Pope's Physical Characteristics.

From The London News.

"Il Papa continua a stare benissimo" (the Pope continues in very good health)—such is the bulletin which The Lancet's Rome correspondent has received from the Vatican—confirmed, moreover, by his having the same morning celebrated mass in his private chapel and his having thereafter resumed his official audiences. The bulletin is all the more gratifying, says this correspondent, as the "sturbi viscerali," or intestinal catarrh, from which the Pope has been suffering constituted the "sharpest curve" his health has yet encountered in its comparatively even tenor. Ever since his Holiness ascended the throne, in February, 1878, he has been subject, though in a mild form, to such attacks, and last Spring, when influenza was epidemic in the Eternal City, and numbered victims even in the Sacred College, the dread lest the prevailing malady should overtake him, supervening on this "point of least resistance," redoubled the anxiety and care of his body physician.

Besides the Pope's chronic or intercurrent malaise there is another drawback to his successful treatment—the change of air indicated from time to time is denied him, "prisoner" as he is "in a palace and a garden, albeit with doors locked on the inside. His twenty years' confinement, indeed, has told on him all the more severely since by birth a mountaineer and by tastes enamored of rural life he misses his native "monti Lepini" and even the hill country around Perugia, where for many years he relieved the cares of his Archbishopric by field sports. On the other hand, his Holiness is endowed with "the pulse of longevity" and the "aequus animus" of his favorite poet, and this, coupled with the "plain living and high thinking" which have been his characteristics through life, greatly reinforces the watchful skill of his medical adviser, the Commendatore Dr. Lapponi, whose aim it seems to be, with the help of his able colleagues, to achieve for his august patient the distinction attained by Pio Nono alone in the long line of Pontiffs—that of falsifying the prediction whispered in the ear of each newly elected Pope: "Non videbis annos Petri," (thou shalt not see the years of Peter.)

The Pope, if ill, is full of pluck. According to an anecdote in the Naples papers, he was walking in the Vatican garden the other day, leaning heavily on his stick. Suddenly he turned smiling to one of the officers of his household and said: "The doctors will have it that I am not well. But look here!" And, giving his stick to the guard, his Holiness walked forward about forty steps without it, almost at a run, to the astonishment of his companions.

The Reason

Lundborg's Perfumes are so popular is, because they have the natural fragrance of the flowers.

WORKINGWOMEN'S HOTELS.

An American Would Have Given London One, But the Obstacles Were Insuperable.

From The London Chronicle.

Struck with the good work done by the Rowton Houses, an American gentleman of great wealth resident in this country mentioned to Sir Richard Farrant, who has been intimately connected with the Rowton scheme since its initiation, that he would "put up" £10,000, and secure £20,000 more, if only a "poor woman's hotel" could be started as an experiment. For various reasons this offer has never been closed with, but presumably it stands good to-day, and not only that, but there is good reason to believe than any workable scheme would receive unlimited support. It seems a great pity that, for want of a definite scheme, so much practical "good will" should be lying idle.

Lord Rowton is abroad, and therefore could not be found by The Daily Chronicle representative, but the officials in the office of the company were quite sure that no scheme for a women's Rowton House was in anything like progress.

Up stairs, in the office of the Artisans', Laborers' and General Dwellings Company, Sir Richard Farrant was very communicative.

"Is it true, Sir Richard," said The Daily Chronicle representative, "that a large offer has been made for the erection of a women's Rowton House?"

"Oh! certainly. Only I see that it has been stated that the offer came from two ladies. It was made to me by a gentleman—a personal friend—and Lord Rowton and I discussed it at great length. It was a quite genuine offer, and we should have been sure of the £30,000 if we could have used it, but the whole subject fairly bristles with difficulties."

"Can you tell me the chiefest?"

"Well, in the first place, the scheme would have to be self-supporting. Unless it was so I am quite sure it would fall to pieces. The success of the Rowton Houses lies in the fact that they are business places conducted on business principles. Any man—up, or, rather, down to a certain limit—who produces his sixpence can make the place his home for one night, and right up to the next day. No one interferes with him, and he realizes that he is in a hotel. With women it would be altogether different. I am satisfied that very few of the class which is being considered could pay sixpence a night, and if you charged fourpence there would be a dead loss.

"Then there would at once come in the question of philanthropy, with all sorts of things in its train, and the simple 'hotel' element must disappear.

"Again, the great feature of a Rowton House is that when the paying guest leaves his dormitory in the morning, either for outdoor or indoor occupation, he does not return. We could never manage that with women. They would not leave their sleeping apartments; they would chatter, and, perhaps, dance! Who is to get them out? You might get a man to eject a man, but not a crowd of women."

"But these would be respectable women?"

"No doubt there are thousands of such women crying for homes, but how could we be certain that all we admitted were of the right class? One bad woman has far more influence than twenty bad men. Then, again, we could not take women—except under exceptional circumstances—as nightly lodgers. They would have to be weekly tenants."

"Could not that be done?"

"Well, it might be, but it would take a deal of thinking out—more than I could give it just at present. I may tell you that Lady Jeune once urged this subject upon me, and I actually arranged for a block of buildings, in which women were to have accommodation at 1s. 6d. a week, but it all fell through, because we could not get the land. This was in conjunction with another scheme, mind you, and I don't see how such a hotel, solely for women, could possibly pay. There are hosts more objections."

"You are aware that people are again talking about the matter?"

"They have never ceased, and let me tell you that Lord Rowton and myself are still very anxious about the matter. It is from no want of sympathy that we are holding aloof, but only because we cannot find any practical scheme."

"Is there any solution of the question?"

Sir Richard, leaning back in his chair, and speaking very slowly, said, "The question will never be solved till a woman with a great personality takes it up. Not an ordinary philanthropist, but a woman who would organize with genius of the highest order, rule with unrivaled firmness, and yet inspire the love and trust of those whom she sought to benefit.

"There are such women, but when will one of them come forward for this scheme?"

Sir Richard's query is before the women of England for an answer.

The Jackies Ashore.

From The Dallas Morning News.

American Jackies had their first day ashore after three months service just after the naval parade at New York, and they "behaved uncommonly well." That is, the town is big, and red paint didn't make much show, and nobody was looking anyhow, you know.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

For Sept. 3

will contain the following features, with many others:

TOLSTOI'S THREE SCORE YEARS AND TEN.
An Estimate of the Man and His Writings by Amos K. Fiske. A New Life of Him Reviewed by Roger Riordan.

SPURGEON'S LOVE LETTERS.
Contained in a New Volume of His Autobiography—Other Interesting Features of the Volume.

CARLYLE.
Fine Traits Shown in Letters to His Youngest Sister, Who Died Recently in Canada.

SONNETS BY SKELETON TERMINALS.
A Bold Challenge Promptly Met by Correspondents from Several Parts of the Country. A Curious and Amusing Collection of Verse.

SUSAN WARNER.
Her Home on Constitution Island—Where She Wrote Her Famous Book.

NEW WORLD PROBLEMS.
Interest Shifted from the Aegean to the Yellow Sea—The Anglo-Saxon, the Latin, and the Slav.

HERE AND THERE.
Brief Comments on Recent Topics at Home and Abroad.

SPAIN.
Pessimistic Views in an Article Written by a Spaniard.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
Statistics of a Year's Work Gathered from the New Report.

A LIBRARY LITTLE KNOWN.
Where Carlyle Often Worked—Life Memberships He Gave to Newly Married Friends.

GEN. DELLA ROCCA.
His Memoirs of Stirring Times in Modern Italian History.

PARIS LETTER.
Eugene Boudin's Death—Rochefort's Memoirs in a Fine and Costly Edition.

TICONDEROGA AND ELSEWHERE IN 1776.
An Orderly Book of the Revolution and What it Contains.

EIGHTH REGIMENT CANTEEN

Members of the Organization Deny that It Was Kept in an Unclean Condition.

PRIVATIONS OF THE CAMP

Sergt. Kurtz Tells of the Bad Food and Water Served at Chickamauga—Men Want to be Mustered Out.

The statement of Gen. H. V. Boynton in his recent report to Secretary Alger, that the Eighth Regiment at the time of its moving camp from the site in the woods at Chickamauga, had maintained "one of the filthiest and most disgusting canteens to be found in the entire army," is emphatically denied by Eighth Regiment men now in the city.

George Schankweiler of Company D, who is a patient in St. Luke's Hospital, said yesterday that he was more thoroughly qualified to speak of the canteen than any other man here, because he had been so often an orderly on duty there.

"It was as clean as a whistle," said he. "There wasn't another canteen like it in camp. The men didn't stay and drink their beer there as a rule, but each one got what he wanted and passed on. The camp was thoroughly policed and kept entirely clean, and as a fact, it was pointed out as a model by officers of other camps."

A member of Company H, who called at the armory yesterday afternoon, said that while he never visited the old canteen to a great extent, he remembered it as a clean, well-kept place. The camp streets were also well-kept. "This had to be the case," said he, "because the regimental authorities were very strict and any one who flung refuse in any part of the camp would be promptly locked up."

Sergt. H. W. Kurtz of Company A, when seen at his home, 1,509 Lexington Avenue, yesterday, denied emphatically the statement that the old regimental canteen was filthy. "When the canteen was in the woods," said he, "it was moved from time to time lest the ground where it was should grow 'stale.' The canteen after it was got fairly going, was a conical tent, with a counter fencing off part of it. Behind this counter the boxes and cans containing the stock were kept piled up neatly on shelves. The place was thoroughly swept, and looked exceptionally neat. No food was thrown about it. Once in a while the men serving the beer would throw out what was left in a glass on to the floor instead of into the tub provided for that purpose. But as the canteen was constantly moved, this caused no harm.

"The fact that our camp was splendidly kept is shown by the action of a recent board of survey, which inspected the various camps, and spoke of ours as a model to be copied."

Sergt. Kurtz said that there was only one flaw in the camp. It's sanitary arrangements were dangerously bad, and this condition held good for all the regiments.

Adolph Henrici of Company B corroborated this statement.

Continuing, Sergt. Kurtz said that the food served to the regiment was totally insufficient for men who had to do soldiers' work.

"At first," he said, "we got no bread at all, and our bill of fare for a day was: Breakfast—a ladleful of rice cooked in Chickamauga Creek water, two hardtacks, and, on the average, a bad half cup of coffee; dinner—two slices of bacon, (and later, after the men had kicked a good deal, a large potato or two small ones,) two hardtacks, and coffee; supper—hash of bacon and potatoes, two hardtacks, and coffee.

"The coffee was black and without sugar. There was an issue of sugar once, but Major Neff had to take it for the sick. The water for the coffee was taken from Chickamauga Creek, a place which men and horses enter, and into which the camp surface drainage runs. Men, by bathing in it and swallowing the water by accident, have got typhoid fever. This water, which was yellow, gave the coffee a whitish look, and then our cooks tried to make us happy by saying that the color was caused by condensed milk they had put into it. The food we got left us hungry, and the men who would come back for more were called hogs. Often the Captain would stand by the cook and say: 'Here, you've had enough.' The result was that we all fell away badly in flesh.

"Often, when we left some hash, it was made over into stew the next day. And it was such stuff that most of it found its way to the swill barrel. Some men in the regiment spent there entire 52 cents a day in eatables, to get enough to live on.

"The drinking water during the last few weeks we were there was brought from Blue Rock Spring, about eight miles away, two whisky barrels full, eighty gallons, for each company a day. It was good water, but was dipped up in all sorts of dirty receptacles to be put in the barrels.

"I attribute the prevalence of typhoid fever to the bad water and to the fact that we have had only one blanket each to sleep on. This would be soaked through by dew in the course of a night. Another cause of illness was the fact that our garments would become dewey with damp at night, and then we had to go out and drill in the sun and let them dry on us.

"The men are all anxious to be mustered out, but the officers are opposed to it, and want the regiment assigned to garrison duty in Cuba. The officers have tried to get the boys to change their minds, and I heard one Captain tell some men that if they left the service now they would be dishonorably discharged, whereas if they waited and did what the Government wanted they would go out with an honorable discharge."

Orderly Robert Stanley of the Ninth Regiment, Company H, who has just returned from Chickamauga, gives a different description of the Eighth's camp from that of Sergt. Kurtz. He said yesterday that it was kept worse than other camps, and that the canteen had a sickening odor and was infested with green flies. The canteen of his own regiment, he added, was still worse.

To Welcome the Eighth Regiment.

Col. Eugene K. Austin and his staff of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment were at the armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, last night making arrangements to give welcome to the Eighth Regiment, which, according to unofficial information, is expected to return home via the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's lines at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. Col. Austin said the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment will act as escort to the Eighth, and will march with that command from the Twenty-second Street Ferry to the armory. The route is from the ferry to Twenty-second Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Ninety-fourth Street, to the armory. Miss Chauncey, a sister of Col. Chauncey of the Eighth, with the aid of friends, has arranged to serve a lunch to the men as they get off the ferry and thus fortify them for the long march.

Bets Were Declared Off.

From The Detroit Free Press.

The picture of Queen Luise of Prussia is familiar to all, and so familiar that we may pardon the man who said he was "tired of seeing that everlasting coming down the stairs." But whoever has gazed on the wonderful life-size original in the museum at Cologne will think no more of face repose in his admiration and passion for the beautiful picture. Nor does the spectator need to know the history of that most queenly of Queens, most womanly in her womanhood, who still was more of a man than her vacillating husband, Frederick William III., with whom Napoleon played. The case in point will show this.

The narrator was standing in front of Richter's great work, drinking in its beauty and expressing to his traveling companion his admiration, meantime discussing the historical importance of the beloved Queen.

He had noticed two other tourists who stood apart engaged in an animated discussion, which shortly ceased, when they approached him, and one of them said:

"I beg pardon, but I notice you seem to know about who this Queen Luise was, and with your permission I'd like to have you settle a question: Now, my chum and I have been having an argument, and we just made a bet on it. Perhaps you can settle it for us."

"I shall be very glad to do so," replied the arbitrator, "if it is in my power."

"Well, it was this: My chum says this Queen Luise is Emperor William II.'s wife, but I'm sure she was his mother. Now, which was she?"

Two astonished and crestfallen tourists received the information, given as delicately as possible, that she was his great-grandmother.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

AN ATTACK ON NEW YORK.

Accused of Being a Blowhard and a Malingerer, and Insatiably Vain Withal.

From The Washington Post.

To read the New York papers nowadays—especially those noisy and vociferous ones which are typical of the population because the most generally patronized—one would suppose that New York had furnished an overwhelming majority of the soldiers and a distinct preponderance of the material for this war of ours. According to the great metropolitan dailies, New York did it all, is entitled to all the glory, and is now ordaining the arrangements for closing the incident. It is lecturing the military officials, telling them how to perform their duties, screaming at this high functionary, and imprecating that one. New York is behaving, in short, as it always has behaved on similar occasions—making up with brag and outcry after the fact for the languor and hesitation it displayed before; and striving, by dint of vulgar ostentation and impudent swagger to create the impression that it led the country in patriotism, in importance, and in achievement.

From Philadelphia we hear nothing. Pennsylvania has the best-drilled, best-equipped, and strongest militia in the United States. She furnished her quota without noise or delay, and we have heard from her practically nothing since in the way of complaints as to Government negligence or glorification over the prowess of her soldiers. Some of the State troops were ill at different camps, but Pennsylvania, instead of scolding like a harridan and calling Heaven to witness her martyrdom, procured special trains, equipped them with physicians and stores, and brought her invalids home to the Philadelphia hospitals. No fuss was made about it. There was no screeching and gesticulation. The incident refreshes and recalls the contrast presented by dignified Philadelphia and vulgar and pretentious New York, a few years ago, when Russia labored under the affliction of famine. On that occasion New York began, through her newspapers and commercial bodies, the usual display of offensive humbug and set up the usual claims to moral superiority. But while New York asked other cities to contribute the supplies with which she intended to parade her high nobility, Philadelphia went to work quietly, chartered steamships, bought with her own money the flour, &c., to freight them and, before New York got beyond the point of forming committees and begging the rest of the country to donate the needed material, the modest old Quaker City had landed thousands of tons of food, clothing, &c., in Russia and begun the work of genuine Christianity.

For vulgar and insolent pretentiousness New York has no rival in the living world. Neither in the War of the Revolution, nor in the civil war of 1861, nor in this little war which we had just pulled off, has New York been anything but a blowhard and a malingerer. It has never contributed to any patriotic emergency in the ratio of its population or its offensive claims to greatness. It has always assumed everything and done next to nothing; and withal it has kept up so clamorous and vile a boasting as to turn the stomach of all decent men. Fortunately the spectacle cannot vex us long. The "glorious Seventy-first" will parade and vanish. The Home Guards will soon disband. And within a very few days even the hullabaloo over the camp at Montauk Point will have ceased to terrify even the humblest chambermaid. But the country will not forget New York. Indeed, we shall not be permitted to forget it, for there is no emergency too insignificant for New York's insatiable vanity, and the future is rich in possibilities.

MOZART'S FIRST MUSIC BOOK.

Manuscript of the Composer's Youthful Notes Found in London.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The first notebook of Mozart, the greatest of the world's composers, has been lately discovered in London. It is published now for the first time by the Mozart Society of Berlin. Mozart was one of the few infant prodigies to realize the expectations of those who saw and heard him when a boy. The notebook just discovered contains compositions written by him in 1764, while he and his elder sister were on a visit to England. The boy Mozart was then only four years old, his sister twelve, yet they astonished the Court of George III., and were the wonder of the day in London. Unfortunately for him, but fortunately for the world, their father, Leopold Mozart, was taken very ill—so ill, in fact, that the least noise was unbearable, and for many days the piano and organ remained closed. It was during this period of enforced inactivity that little Wolfgang wrote these charming compositions, and composed a symphony dedicated to the Queen of England. The musical world has been startled to find the wonderful maturity of these early compositions. The lover of Mozart's music recognizes the touch of that master hand even in these simple harmonies where lie many of the themes developed later by his more mature genius.

The Court and people might well stand amazed at the boy, who had to be lifted upon the organ bench, yet played any music placed before him or improvised on any suggested theme. Many a guinea went into the pockets of his enterprising manager and father for private exhibitions of the genius of the infant composer. Lords and ladies besieged his door, begging that they might pay their gold to hear the wonderful child improvise upon their favorite themes.

Still, he was a very natural child in other respects. It is related that during one of these private recitals, while Mozart was in the midst of a composition which charmed every listener, he espied a favorite cat coming into the room. His hands dropped on the keys, he slid down from the bench and ran to pick up the cat and fondle her. It was as natural for him to play the organ and compose music as it is for any other child to "play horse" or sing "Ring around a rosy." When he was composing his symphony dedicated to the Queen of England he remarked to his sister, who was standing near: "Now, don't forget; remind me to give the French horns plenty to do."

The notebook written at this early age is scribbled sometimes in pencil, at others ink has been used, but its great value lies in the proof that his musical genius was so ripe almost from the very beginning. The original manuscript of the symphony is carefully preserved in the library of the British Museum, but the notebook was lost for more than 100 years and brought to light only within the last few months.

BITTER DREGS OF WAR.

Concerning the Case of "Willie" Tiffany, Who Died in Boston.

From The Chicago Journal.

The death of "Willie" Tiffany of New York as a result of inattention, bad nursing, and insufficient food is sad in itself, but it is also the shadow of a still greater tragedy. He was a gallant soldier, of whom his country may well be proud. He belonged to a favored and conspicuous troop. He had influential friends. We may presume that he received better treatment than a majority of his comrades. If Willie Tiffany died of starvation, as his brother and his physician insist, what must have been the sufferings of unknown thousands in the death traps of Santiago or on the returning pestships? If the horrible incompetence of the War Department permitted this gilded youth to perish, how many poor devils, unknown to the society reporter, must have been sent to their long home by the ignorance, the stubborn folly, the criminal indifference of the men charged with the care of the soldiers in field and hospital?

We find it difficult to speak with patience of the officials responsible for the horrible waste of life that has gone on now for two months, making peace more terrible than war. We may excuse the blindness that sent unsupported riflemen against intrenchments; we may even excuse the oversights and blunders that made possible a yellow fever epidemic at Santiago, but how excuse the pestships, the suffering at Montauk Point, and even at Camps Alger and Thomas, the deaths by starvation within sight of the generous shores of the United States? Is it not fearful to think that the richest Nation in the world should let its sons perish miserably for lack of the most ordinary provision, or that a war for humanity should have a sequel so abhorrent to humanity?

It is a disgrace to Americans that men and newspapers should be found ready to defend Alger and his associates. The Secretary of War, in common decency, should resign from an office in which he has managed to turn a victorious war into almost a great National misfortune.

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KNOX HATS.

It represents in this line the highest grade of American Workmanship, the best of Materials, and superiority in Design. The Fall Styles are ready for inspection and merit your approval.

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212 BROADWAY, Cor. Fulton St.;
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340 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN;
191 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

And by the representative hatters in every city in the United States.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE TRADE-MARK.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—This afternoon in a drifting breeze from the southwest, shifting to the south, the fleet of thirty-footers sailed twice over a triangular course from Brenton's Cove to Dyer's Island for sweepstakes. Start, 3:01. Summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.
Hera, R. N. Ellis	6:01:11	3:00:11
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	6:01:42	3:00:42
Wawa, R. Brooks	6:02:14	3:01:14
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	6:02:52	3:01:52
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	6:03:26	3:02:26
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	6:04:04	3:03:04
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	6:09:58	3:08:58

Newport Tennis Tournament.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—The scores in the Junior Tennis Tournament to-day at the Casino were as follows:

SECOND ROUND.—P. Rogers defeated Sands by default.

SEMI-FINALS.—J. Rogers beat Willing 6—3, 6—2.

CONSOLATIONS, PRELIMINARY.—Potter beat Bellamy by default.

FIRST ROUND.—Potter beat J. Livermore by default; Williard beat Spencer 6—3, 6—4; Colford beat Little 9—7, 0—6, 7—5; Deforest beat P. Livermore by default.

SECOND ROUND.—Deforest beat Colford 6—3, 6—1.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

GILSEY.—A. S. Northcote, M. P., London, England.

HOLLAND.—Sir C. Rivers Wilson, President Grand Trunk Railway, and Lady Wilson, London, England.

PARK AVENUE.—Col. J. L. de Peyster, Tivoli, N. Y.

WALDORF.—James Hay, South Africa; Brigadier Surgeon R. Gear, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Allen & Co., Portland, Me.; W. C. Allen, woolens and tailors' trimmings; Broadway Central Hotel.
Allman & Putnam Company, Massillon, Ohio; J. C. Putnam, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Miss E. Felthousen, gloves and ribbons; 52 Franklin Street; Continental Hotel.
Barnum, S. O., & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Dempsey, trimmings; Hotel Imperial.
Brian Brothers, Salem, Ohio; A. Brian, notions and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Beall, F. M., Youngstown, Ohio, notions and dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Beall Brothers, Gallipolis, Ohio; W. P. Beall, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; T. G. Hardesty, lining and ribbon; Hotel Marlborough.
Clement, J. V., Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces and gloves; St. Denis Hotel.
Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Wiley, fancy goods; 115 Worth Street.
Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. T. Little, domestics; Miss C. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.
Horne, Normecutt & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. A. Horne, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Gerlach.
Hengerer, William, Company, The, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. W. Bundy, trimmings and ribbons; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hammel, L., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; L. Hammel, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; Stuart House.
Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, dry goods and notions; Miss M. A. Hyde, millinery; Hotel Metropole.
Hartley, J. M., Fairmount, Ohio; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Heyman, Merz & Co., West Point, Ga.; L. Heyman, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Jaubert Brothers, New Orleans, La.; F. L. Jaubert, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; M. S. Lebeck, notions and furnishing goods; 54 Franklin Street; Gerard House.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. D. Lit, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Lion Dry Goods Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; A. F. Curtis, dry goods; 224 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Lytle, W. A., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; G. D. Lytle, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Morrison, H. L., Sons, Ashtabula, Ohio; W. A. Morrison, upholstery goods and carpets; Hotel Marlborough.
McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; Miss E. Hathaway, laces and embroideries; J. H. Clark, carpets and upholstery goods; F. L. Chase, dry goods; 338 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. A. Corcoran, carpets; J. B. Clinton, dry goods; Miss Lettue, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Flanagan, ladies' and infants' wear; 266 West Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Moore & Beir, Rochester, N. Y.; L. W. Moore, woolens; E. J. Beir, woolens; 744 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Miller, H. F., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; H. F. Miller, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Kerrison Dry Goods Company, The, Charleston, S. C.; H. A. Mullings, notions and furnishing goods; 340 Broadway; St. George Hotel.
McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; A. A. Mills, cloaks, suits, and furnishing goods; 338 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Kahman, hosiery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.
Patterson, J. S., & Sons, Findlay, Ohio; F. T. Patterson, notions, laces, and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Plaut, J. D., & Co., Danbury, Conn.; H. D. Plaut, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Reed Brothers & Lennon, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. M. Lennon, notions nad furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.
Reed, H. L., & Co., Mansfield, Ohio; H. L. Reed, dress goods and cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Reid & Conger, Clinton, Iowa; J. E. Reid, millinery and carpets; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Smith & Cason, Murfreesborough, Tenn.; G. S. Smith, notions and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.
Schloss Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; A. W. Schloss, woolens; 10 White Street; Hotel Savoy.
Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. B. Milliard, millinery; 102 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Schloss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; D. E. Schloss, woolens; Stuart House.
Thieme & Schuesler Company, Laporte, Ind.; J. H. Schuesler, notions and hosiery; Hotel Metropole.
Thompson, M., Dry Goods Company, The, Kenton, Ohio; M. Thompson, notions and carpets; Sturtevant House.
Thornton Brothers, Allegheny, Penn.; J. Thornton, dry goods and cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Taylor, J., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

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NATURAL MINERAL WATER

For Liver Complaint, Stomach Disorders, Gout and Dyspepsia.

Taken with meals, it facilitates digestion.

SO-CALLED VICHY in syphons or bulk IS NOT VICHY.

General Agency, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

"LOU" PAYN VISITS PLATT

Gov. Black's Political Manager Calls Upon the Senator in His Office.

"JUST TO PAY HIS RESPECTS"

So Mr. Payn Says, but Republicans Say Black's Friends Are Forcing His Candidacy to an Issue—Mr. Aldridge Active.

Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance by appointment of Gov. Black and recognized as the manager of the Governor's campaign for re-election, came to town yesterday and had a talk with Senator Platt at the Senator's office, 49 Broadway.

When seen at the Grand Union Hotel last night Mr. Payn denied that his call on Mr. Platt had any connection with the Gubernatorial campaign. "I always call on Mr. Platt when I come to town," said Mr. Payn. "I went down to see him to-day, but I called simply to pay my respects, and we didn't talk politics at all. Not a word was said about Roosevelt, and the only reference made to the Governor was when Senator Platt mentioned that he had met Gov. Black in Washington and had a very pleasant talk with him."

Mr. Payn said he was here on business connected with the Insurance Department and that it was too early for politics. When it was suggested that the local Republican leaders had been doing considerable talking about Roosevelt for Governor, he said:

"Well, these city fellows run politics all the year round. Up in the country politics don't begin until after the State Convention. Then we begin to hustle for the votes. These fellows in the city who do such tall talking are too apt to forget about the votes."

The Roosevelt boom, Mr. Payn declared, had not yet made its appearance up the State, and he didn't think it existed except in the newspapers. Asked if he thought Roosevelt would be a candidate before the State Convention, the Superintendent of Insurance said: "Nothing that Roosevelt might do would surprise me."

Mr. Payn was asked if there was any doubt of Gov. Black remaining a candidate for renomination. "I do not think there is the slightest," he answered.

What Republicans Are Thinking.

In spite of this denial, the visit of Mr. Payn following upon the recent meeting of the Governor and the Senator in Washington, was regarded by Republicans generally as a sign that the question of the choice of a candidate for Governor is being hurried to a decision. The friends of Gov. Black are disposed to force the issue and they are not displaying a disposition to compromise. Their aggressive attitude is not making for harmony.

A report reached the Fifth Avenue headquarters yesterday of the discharge from the Department of Public Works in Albany of one of the Albany County delegates to the State Convention on account of his refusal to promise to vote for Gov. Black. According to the report, the delegate in question, Howard P. Foster, was summoned before George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, and asked how he stood as to the Governorship. When he refused to commit himself further than to say that he would be with the county organization, which is led by William Barnes, Jr., he was removed from his position. Delegate Foster says that he was assured by Frederick Easton, Superintendent of Public Buildings, that he would be reinstated if he would come out for Black.

Mr. Barnes, who is in this city attending to his duties as Chairman of the State Executive Committee, declined to comment on this procedure, but he does not doubt that the story is true. As Mr. Barnes has the reputation of being a man who cannot be driven, his friends expect him to resent Mr. Aldridge's action. The apparent determination of the Black managers to bring official pressure to bear on his Albany delegates is expected to strengthen Mr. Barnes's tendency to look on Roosevelt as the most available candidate.

Platt and Roosevelt.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee was called upon yesterday by seven or eight Assembly district leaders in Kings County who had been invited to come to his office in the Fifth Avenue Hotel and report on the condition of their districts. The Chairman explained that he had gone through the entire State in this way and that Kings was the last county to receive his attention. All of the twenty-one district leaders in the county have been invited, one-third being asked to come yesterday, one-third to-day, and one-third to-morrow. Mr. Odell sounded his callers on the Roosevelt-Black sentiment, but he declined to tell the result. It was regarded as significant, however, that several of the district leaders, after conference with the State Chairman, expressed themselves in favor of Roosevelt. Among the men who called were George H. Nason, G. W. Conkling, George F. Owens, Francis Williams, and Henry S. Hanbury.

Members of this delegation were quoted last night as saying that Chairman Odell had spoken very confidently of the nomination of Roosevelt, and had, in fact, given them to understand that Senator Platt had decided to drop Black and put up the Colonel of the Rough Riders as the party's candidate.

ALL REPUBLICAN LISTS FILED.

Superintendent of Elections Finds Democrats Backward.

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, who last week extended to Sept. 1 the time for filing the lists of names of election deputies, said yesterday that all the Republican lists from the five counties of New York City had been filed, but only one regular Democratic list, from Westchester County, had been handed in.

Dr. M. M. Miller, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Jeffersonian Democracy, the Henry George organization, had submitted a list of 500 names, but Superintendent McCullagh said he would not recognize the Henry George Democracy as the Democratic organization in this city, although he would consider the names individually and would appoint those who could qualify. He will name some day next week for the examination of the men nominated in the submitted lists.

DEMOCRATIC YEAR, SAYS GUY.

The War Department Scandals Too Bad for Even Roosevelt to Win.

Richard Croker spent several hours yesterday at his real estate office, 111 Broadway, devoting most of his time to disposing of private business that had accumulated since his disappearance into the woods. He was visited by Corporation Counsel Whalen, Health Commissioner Jenkins, Deputy Controller Daly, and several other Tammany men. During the afternoon he paid a visit to the Democratic State headquarters at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Mayor Hugh Grant was among State Chairman McCarren's visitors, as were also ex-Sheriff Norton and John Madden of Queens; ex-Senator McClellan, Senator Guy, and Elliot Danforth.

Senator Guy said that he had just returned from a trip up the State and that all the indications were for a Democratic year. "The War Department scandals alone are enough to defeat any man the Republicans can put up," he said. "Even Roosevelt, who undoubtedly would be their strongest candidate, couldn't overcome the effect of the popular disgust. Every soldier who returns home will be a Democratic vote winner."

REPUBLICANS OF IOWA.

Full Ticket Nominated and Platform Adopted for Financial Legislation Establishing the Gold Basis.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 1.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Secretary of State—George T. Dobson.
Treasurer—John Herriott.
Auditor—Frank F. Merriam.
Attorney General—Milton Remly.
Railroad Commissioner (for the full term)—Welcome Mowrey.
Railroad Commissioner (short term)—David J. Palmer.

The other officers nominated were by acclamation as follows: C. T. Jones of Washington County, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Horace E. Deemer of Montgomery County, Judge of the Supreme Court; B. I. Scallinger of Carroll County, Reporter Supreme Court. Charles T. Hancock of Dubuque was elected Chairman of the State Committee.

The platform was then read and adopted. It is in part as follows:

"We congratulate the country upon the wise and patriotic administration of President McKinley, and we regard the measures and policies thereof as the concrete expression of Republican statesmanship, and especially do we commend his course during the present war with Spain, his wisdom and forbearance in seeking a peaceable solution of the Cuban question before resorting to arms, while at the same time prudently preparing for war, and when circumstances finally made armed intervention necessary his vigor and energy in the prosecution of the war.

"The experience of the past two years has fully approved the gold standard policy of the Republican Party, as declared by the National Convention of 1896. We recognize the necessity of comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation. The monetary standard of this country and the commercial world is gold. The permanence of this standard must be assured by Congressional legislation, giving to it the value and the vitality of public law. All other money must be kept at a parity with gold. Our money, like our institutions, should be maintained equal to the best in the world. On this plank we invite the support of all voters who desire honesty and stability in business affairs and an immediate and permanent settlement of the question of the standard of value."

The policies of reciprocity and protection are reaffirmed and such changes in the present revenue law as experience may from time to time dictate or changed conditions demand are recommended. The platform continues:

"We favor the upbuilding of the American merchant marine, the speedy construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, the securing of naval and coaling stations and the protection of Americn rights in every quarter of the world, with an adequate navy.

"The Republican Party, under whose policies and administration prosperity has been restored and a foreign war successfully conducted, has earned the right to be further intrusted with the task of solving the territorial, colonial, and commercial problems that have resulted from the war.

"It is due to the cause of humanity and civilization for which the war with Spain was fought, that no people who have in consequence thereof been freed from oppression shall be with the consent of the United States returned to such oppression or permitted to lapse into barbarism."

The army and navy are congratulated, and the State Administration is heartily indorsed.

The platform concludes:

"We tender grateful acknowledgment to all who have helped the party to the opportunity to do the great good it has done, and especially do we appreciate the services of independent voters of 1896 and 1897, who placed the honor of the country above party. We invite for the party's present financial and other policies the co-operation and support of all."

Senator Allison won much applause by his speech on being chosen permanent Chairman. He endorsed the Administration most heartily for its conduct of the war with Spain.

Mr. Kellogg for Attorney General.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Joseph A. Kellogg of Glens Falls was indorsed by the Warren County Democratic Convention, held at Warrensburg to-day, for Attorney General.

People's Party State Convention.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The State Convention of the People's Party will be held at Syracuse, Sept. 15.

HOTTEST FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Two Deaths and Thirty-three Cases of Prostration Reported—Two Soldiers Overcome.

The first month of Fall was ushered in yesterday by a heat wave that brought the temperature up to within a few degrees of the Summer's maximum heat record and broke the record as kept by the local Weather Bureau for Sept. 1 by 5 degrees. The mercury yesterday climbed up to the 92 degree mark on the official thermometer in the altitudinous office of the bureau, and at places in the city on the street level it went from 10 to 15 degrees above this, according to reports circulated by suffering humanity.

Two deaths and thirty-three cases of heat prostrations were reported by the police. In some instances the victims were picked up unconscious and hurried away to a hospital, while in many cases attendance of an ambulance surgeon or in a neighboring drug store sufficed to put the unfortunate in condition to find his way home. Two soldiers were among those overcome.

Francis Vail, a Second Lieutenant in Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and who gave Montauk Point as his place of residence, was overcome by the heat at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street He was removed to the New York Hospital, where it was said that his case was not serious.

John Hicks, thirty-three years old, of 135 East Seventeenth Street, a private in the Seventy-first Regiment, was overcome at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway also. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

Oscar Sternkopf, fifty-five years old, while at work in a carpenter shop at 56 Suffolk Street in the morning, died suddenly of apoplexy, induced by the heat.

An unknown middle-aged man, dressed as a laborer, was overcome at the Southern Boulevard and Longwood Avenue, and died before the arrival of an ambulance. The body was taken to the Morrisania Police Station.

The humidity was fortunately not as great as during the trying days of last week, ranging from 80 per cent. at 8 A. M. down to 62 per cent. at 8 P. M., but the heat was more intense. Such little air as was stirring came variably from west to southwest.

The Weather Bureau reported that it was very hot in all sections of the country, the maximum temperature being reached at Huron, S. D., where it touched the 100 mark.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Cheap Rates to Chicago and St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—At a meeting of the general passenger agents of the roads running between Chicago and Missouri River points, held to-day, the Santa Fé, Rock Island, and the Milwaukee and St. Paul roads gave notice that commencing Sept. 5 they would put into effect a one-way rate of $7.75 from Kansas City, Atchison, and St. Joseph to Chicago. These cheap tickets will be good for only continuous passage—that is, no stop-overs will be allowed. As the Missouri Pacific does not reach Chicago, it gave notice that in order to divert a portion of the anticipated rush away from Chicago it would sell one-way tickets from Kansas City to St. Louis for $5.

Electric Railways Consolidated.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—A certificate of consolidation of the Buffalo, Tonawanda and Niagara Railroad Company and the Tonawanda Electric Railroad Company was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The consolidated roads will be known as the Buffalo, Tonawanda and Niagara Falls Electric Railroad Company. The capital stock of the new corporation is $1,500,000, and its Directors are Henry B. Smith and H. M. Gillett of Bay City, Mich.; T. E. Ellsworth of Lockport, George Sandrock, James A. Roberts, and C. M. Howard of Buffalo; James Low of Niagara Falls, and J. A. Read and B. S. Rand of North Tonawanda.

A Silent Sufferer.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Hark! from the regular a doleful sound? Nary. Uncle Sam's professional soldier has nothing to say about the way he fares or fights. He writes no woeful letters. He gives no sensational interviews. Nor criticism nor complaint comes from his lips.

Soak him or roast him; give him a bog for a path and the ground for a bed; crowd him in transports or send him into the fiercest of the fighting; leave him till the last in the hospital and limit his sickbed diet to the regular army rations, and yet from him no word of protest or complaint. He looks upon such experiences as part of his trade; they belong to the lot of the soldier.

He rather expects to stop a bullet or two. He is not surprised at sickness, although, being thoroughly seasoned, he is far less liable to suffer from privations and exposure than the volunteer. When he gets down he takes the matter philosophically and makes a plucky effort to pull himself through, with the assistance of such remedies and instructions the surgeon has time to give. His contempt for death is characteristic, and there is a fascination about his grim and silent endurance of wounds and disease.

SOCIAL SCIENCE MEETING

St. Clair McKelway Speaks on "Medical and Other Experts" at Saratoga.

BETTER CARE OF CRIMINALS

Prof. Russell Discusses the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes—The Health of Children.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn delivered an address on "Medical and Other Experts" before the American Social Science Association to-day.

He said in part:

"My Friends: The expert is a topic of the time. He has also been a problem for a long period, and he is almost becoming a scandal. Whether he is the best abused or least understood man of his generation cannot be settled. The profession, whatever it may be to which he belongs—the bench, the bar, the press—science associations and the general public find in him a subject that alike impels and repels consideration.

"The character in which he concerns mankind is that of a witness. As a witness, he differs from all others who give testimony in the fact that, while those others give or claim to give evidence of what they know, he is called on to render under oath his opinions. He is, in short, an opinion witness. The degree to which his opinions are correct should really entitle him to be called an expert. But the term is broad, general, and sweeping, and for purposes of practical estimate the expert must be regarded as any specialist giving evidence in the form of opinion, no matter what his real or reputed standing in his specialty or in the community.

Lawyers Versus Paid Experts.

"Reasons for the cheapening of expert evidence are not far to seek or hard to find. It is cheapened by exactly the same cause that leads jurors to discount the speeches of advocates. The advocates are hired to say their say. The experts are paid to testify to their opinions. On the whole, the advocates come off better in jurors' judgments than the experts. The legal profession, from the beginning, has been justified in its own opinion and in the opinion of practical reasoners in taking sides in any case. There are always two sides, and sometimes as many interests are involved and represented as to suggest a much larger number of sides. Each one of these is entitled to its lawyer or lawyers, and they, in common acceptation, are entitled to payment. The payment itself, by common acceptation, can be proportioned to the eminence of the advocate, or to the ability of the represented interest to compensate him, or to the value of the issues involved, or to the amount of labor required, or to the degree of opposition to overcome, or to all these considerations combined or to any group of them. The lawyer as a money maker does no violence to any received conception of his function. This is especially so when the fact is borne in mind that in many criminal cases lawyers, under the assignment of courts to defend clients who cannot afford to retain counsel, will do for them without charge or for only a nominal consideration all that they would do or could do for the richest defendant. The chivalry of the bar in these instances commends their charges at high figures in other instances.

Retained Experts Discredited.

"A profession should be a title of nobility. Noblesse oblige should be the motto of contemporary civilization as much as it ever was of that of any time. If the professions other than that of law which, as already said, is a licensed and discounted partisan, and the contending partisanship of which is tempered by judge and jury and is really useful to both, deliberately enter the market in competition for clients or for a price, they must expect to part with the authority and respect which they would like to command, and they must expect to be rated by the gauge and wage of interest in hand or in sight, supplied by the adherents to the view to which they sell their services. There can be no retreat from this proposition. Men may protest against it, but it will not down at their protest. Experts may feel offended by it, but the offenders are those by whom the offense cometh. Their friends and their families may object to it, but the laws of human nature are not changed for their comfort or to preserve or to increase their importance. It is a fact in the world. The retained expert is becoming more and more a discredited quantity in the courts of law, among jurors, in the press, and in the general community.

Plea of the Experts.

"The plea for expert testimony as it is is not put forth by experts themselves. Their plea has been something like this: They are learned men. The use of their knowledge secures them their living and their income. The time and labor which they must put forth in advance of trials to equip themselves for their duty as witnesses, and the time and labor which they must put forth in trials as witnesses, are taken from the paid practice of their profession, unless their preparation to be witnesses and the act of being witnesses be also called the exercise of their profession. If it is such practice of their profession, they are entitled to be paid for so practicing their profession. If they are entitled to be paid in their capacity as witnesses for the practice of their profession, their pay can be rightly based upon their own estimate of the value of their services to the interests retaining them, and that devolves upon them the duty of sustaining their view of the case by every means which they can rightfully use.

"Not the right of expert witnesses to reimbursement is questioned, but the source of that reimbursement. He who has power over my subsistence has power over my will. This Baconian statement is especially true when subsistence plays the important part which it sustains in an era of multiplied wants and of competitive living; when what men have or can command is the measure of their necessities, their luxuries, and, in a sense, of their importance. Such indirect power, at least, over the subsistence of expert witnesses retaining clients or interests have. The degree to which that constrains their will cannot be nicely determined, but a real and palpable constraint can be asserted with truth. Hence, as said, the source of their remuneration is all-important. I sympathize with those who contend that the source of it should be the public treasury; that the measurer of the value of the time, labor, knowledge, and reputation of the expert witness should be the Judge, himself a professional man, lifted by station, public support, and official authority above unfair criticism, and sure to be upheld in any large and liberal estimate which he may make in the name of justice.

Judge Should Summon Experts.

"I sympathize also with those experts who both philosophically and pathetically maintain that the partisanship of their employment should cease; that they should be summoned by the court alone, and not by the attorney of either side under color of the court's authority; that as many experts should be judicially summoned as the Judge thinks the rights of all interests in the case will require; that, if necessary, a list of experts should be nominated to the Judge by each side of the case, from which list the Judge should select those whom he thinks could best be chosen; that the propositions submitted to these experts and the replies obtained from them should be in writing, and that, so far as written interrogatory and written cross-interrogatory will permit, the investigation of the questions upon which the views of opinion witnesses are required should be conducted by commission, not in open court. The Judge himself should be the finally authority of the net truth to be gathered from all the expert testimony thus obtained, and should announce that truth ex cathedra, as it were, to the jury with the same precision, authority, and impartiality with which to them he expounds the law.

"This would be a reduction of the present scandal of expert testimony. It should be the first step toward the reform or abatement of that scandal. If the change can be made by statute, it should be made in that way. If Constitutional action is required, that action should be had. If, however, as many believe, courts under their broad equity powers can decree or ordain this change, that should be done. Court-made law is in the long run the best law.

Failure of Our Criminal System.

"The relation in which law stands to the community is its relation to crime. The science of criminology is the one which legal reformers, social reformers, humanitarians, and scientists should take into account. Certainly statistics do not show that right is gaining over wrong that proportion of advantage which existing judicial systems or methods ought to be able to show. In 1850, only one person in every 3,442 of our population in America was a prisoner. In 1890, one in every 757 persons was a prisoner. The annual cost of the administration of criminal law in the United States is over $60,000,000. That is more than thirty times as large as the cost of our entire diplomatic service. It is more than twenty-five times as large as the annual remuneration of our Federal legislators. Except in war times, it exceeds the cost of our naval and army establishments combined. It represents the largest single item of expense in our system except the interest on the debt or the pension roll.

"These figures stand for the theory of punishment as punitive rather than as remedial, as vindictive rather than as reformatory. For one, I am not sorry at the enormity of the figures or at the enormous ratio of their increase. The fact of itself assures a change in the spirit if not in the methods of jurisprudence. Let us look at a few more statistics, for which I am indebted to a recent publication by Dr. Austin Flint and to Gen. Newton Martin Curtis. In 1882, the number of murders in the United States was 1,467. In 1891, the number was 5,906. The proportion of other criminal offenses than capital ones shows nearly the same startling increase. This brings us to the question which really underlies the whole matter of medical experts that I have been discussing. Until the probe goes to the bottom, the evil will not be explored and the remedy will not be found.

Needs of the Criminal.

"Crime should be treated by courts, and crimes should be diagnosed by medical experts in a way, if possible, to restore man to the original purity and innocence predicated of him by theology, or to advance him to such a condition according to whether the not essentially conflicting terms of theology or science be used. The shibboleth of the first runs thought backward to an earlier estate. The word of the second would front the mind toward a better future. The law which each would subserve is not that body of statutes passed by Legislatures. It is not that body of usages called common law, which is the up-come of experience in the race. It is a code of conformity with the original nature of man claimed by theology or with the possibilities of development before man revealed by science. Either can, not irreverently, be called the establishment of God. The old view has given to us crosses. The new view is filled with schools. The old view has been punctuated by the stake. The new view has been illuminated by industry. Our feet stumble over chopping blocks, or are entangled in bowstrings or hit against the supports of gallows or encounter the clamps of the electric chair in the blinded ways of the past. By the torch which history puts in our hands on that dreary road are seen whipping posts, dungeons, punitive prisons, penal colonies, starvation cells, and the like. These have required punishments, proportioned to the criminal's supposed measure of injury to others. That domain of moral darkness is sentineled by Sheriffs, jailers, executioners, armies—all for the purpose of guarding men in the mass against the percentage of other men called criminals.

"The criminal is not an instance; he is a type. He is not merely a person; he is a species. He is not merely a transgressor; he is a product. He is not merely a product; he is a reproducer of his kind worsened and intensified. His moral sanitation must be regarded as of vital importance. The community must be protected from his begetting powers until he can be made a worthy citizen and allowed to become a worthy progenitor.

"This is where the medical expert should come in. The community should be his patient when the prisoner is his subject. He should prognose the case of posterity when he deals with the contemporary culprit. The prison to him should be a hospital or an asylum. All our jurisprudence should be essentially medical in its intent, scientific in its procedure and moral in its motive. This is entirely possible within existing instrumentalities.

Humanity in Courts.

"Our courts can be made to respond to these principles. The profession of law can be made compatible with the advocacy of these truths. The function of the District Attorney can be made judicial and morally pathological instead of legally vindictive. With him the criminal defendant's attorney can walk hand in hand on the highway of right, instead of reproducing the brutal mimicry of savage war, which should be an impossible travesty and an incredible barbarity in temples dedicated to the justice which is mercy and to the mercy which is justice. Of all of our existing institutions of a judicial and legal character use could be made for the moral medication of so-called crime so as to make its treatment preventive where it is not, curative where it is not, uplifting where it is not, an inspiration and an inculcation of hope where now it only carries occasion for despair and a welcome even to death. In all this we should guard against maudlinism or mushiness, than which nothing is more unscientific. Neither of these forms of weakness, however, is involved when one protests against the herding of criminals together or against the wrong of keeping a man longer in prison than the time required to create in him a character-cure and a character-change. To a cured or a convalescent criminal should be no more denied his discharge than to any other cured or convalescent patient. An incurable criminal should no more be let loose upon the community than the causes, the germs, or the victims of an incurable disease. The medical-expert question and the question of other experts in their relation to law and to criminology are involved in the sincere invocation for men and for governments of the realization of the divine purpose in restoring or in reforming, in returning or in upraising all the children of the Universal Father to their highest possibilities of development in the world that now is and in the world that is to come."

Prof. Isaac F. Russell Speaks.

At this morning's session of the Association subjects were discussed in the Department of Jurisprudence. The Department Chairman, Prof. Francis Wayland, of New Haven, Conn., made the opening address.

Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell, LL. D., of the New York University Law School, read a paper on "Can International Disputes be Judicially Determined?"

Prof. Russell said in part:

"Our National destinies have been marvelously shaped by wars. Every President has been either a soldier or a lawyer, and no heroes have gotten such glory as the soldiers and sailors of the Republic. The cost of war, in blood and treasure, is incalculable; in units of millions even the figures can hardly be appreciated by the ordinary mind.

"Peace may be dishonorable, selfish, luxurious and sordid. Peril lurks in a policy which asks regarding a war, not 'Is it right?' but 'Will it pay?'

"It is worth while to try the experiment of achieving perpetual peace through a standing international tribunal. This seems not unlikely in the near future. Not that we have learned wisdom from philosophers, nor yet in the stress of revolution, but that we have been instructed by the slow unfolding of true civilization throughout several generations of national history."

President Hubbell's Address.

Charles Bulkley Hubbell, President of the Board of Education of the City of New York, delivered an address on the "Obligation of the State to Public Education." He spoke in part as follows:

"Persons high in authority have sometimes insisted that the A B C's are all that the State should concern itself with in its relation to the schools, and assert that physical culture only serves the ends of pugilism, and that the daily inspection of children with reference to contagious disease is an invasion of the line of parental duties.

"My plea is for the recognition of a new obligation on the part of the State that will provide expert inspection of every child whose custody it demands, and that this inspection shall relate to physical disability of every kind. I would plead for the establishment of special schools in every city in the country where dullards and degenerates may be instructed apart from other children and if possible reclaimed. The kindergarten, physical training, manual training, vacation and recreation schools in Summer in large cities, special training for dullards and degenerates, together with daily inspection for contagious diseases and physical disability will surely reduce the number of inmates of our hospitals, prisons, and jails. Every youth well educated by the State and tendered to society with a sound body, a good character, and a sound mind has a definite value to the Commonwealth, and when associated with his fellow-men similarly equipped insures the safety and purity of the State that has furnished his education."

Labor Day Trip on the Sound.

The New Haven Line has arranged for a special Labor Day trip of its twin-screw steamer Richard Peck, which will leave Pier 25 East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., arriving in New York on the return trip at 8 P. M.

SEASHORE PEACE JUBILEE

The Patriotic Relief Association Plans a Fete for Next Week.

DOWN AT MANHATTAN BEACH

Sampson, Wheeler, Roosevelt, Downs, the 71st, the Rough Riders, and the Yankee's Crew to be There.

A peace jubilee will be given by the Women's Patriotic Relief Association at Manhattan Beach on Sept. 7, 8, 9, and 10. This was decided upon at yesterday's meeting of the association.

The jubilee was suggested by F. N. Innes several weeks ago, since which time it has been under consideration. Not all the details of the affair have been completed, but the members feel confident of providing attractions sufficient to draw large crowds during the four days it will last.

Wednesday, Sept. 7, will be known as Soldiers' Day, and it is expected that Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders, and hundreds of other soldiers will attend.

Thursday will be Naval Day. The officers and crews of all the warships in port have been invited, and Admiral Sampson has accepted. The officers of all the other ships probably will attend.

Friday will be devoted exclusively to the entertainment of the members of the Seventy-first Regiment and the Naval Militiamen on the Yankee. Col. Downs of the Seventy-first has accepted an invitation.

Saturday will be known as Municipal Day. President Guggenheimer of the City Council has accepted an invitation to attend, and has assured the association that the heads of all municipal departments will give their encouragement to the affair. Senator Platt and Gen. B. F. Tracy will be expected on this day.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad, and the managers of the Bostonians and Pain's Fireworks Company, have agreed to give a percentage of all money taken in by them on these days. Booths will be arranged along the beach for the sale of articles of many descriptions. A committee went to Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon to make further arrangements. Many features will be added to the list of attractions between now and next Wednesday.

The association hopes to make enough money to continue its work among the families of soldiers for several months. Seven hundred and ninety-two persons were furnished provisions from the supply depot at 711 Eighth Avenue last week.

Contributions received during the week were: Americans in London, $81.35; Mrs. Charles A. Stein, Avon, N. J., $50; Dr. and Mrs. William Francis Horan, $238. Reports from Montauk Point and other places were to the effect that demands for assistance are greater now than ever before.

NURSES NEEDED IN THE SOUTH.

Dr. Bryan Says Soldiers Are Dying from Neglect—Many Volunteer.

Dr. Bryan of Gen. Lee's staff arrived in New York yesterday from the South, and held a long conference with Commissioner of Charities Keller in regard to additional nurses for Southern hospitals. Dr. Bryan said the conditions in the military hospitals in Southern camps are frightful. The number of nurses is wholly inadequate to attend to the demands made upon them, and they are overworked, and will break down unless relieved. Soldiers are dying, he said, for lack of attention.

Commissioner Keller at once took steps to secure a number of nurses. Miss Willard, superintendent of the male department of the Bellevue Training School, was instructed to ask for volunteers. She did so, and every nurse in the school volunteered to go. As many as are needed will be selected. Five nurses from the City Hospital have been selected to go, and these, with six others from the Bellevue Training School, will leave to-day for the South.

FOR THE ARMY IN PUERTO RICO.

The Yucatan Will Sail with Supplies Next Wednesday.

The steamer Yucatan will sail from this port on Wednesday next, carrying supplies from the National Relief Commission to the army in Puerto Rico. The commission makes a special appeal to publishers and booksellers for periodical literature and books for use in the camps; any material of this sort will be collected for shipment on notice sent to Robert C. Ogden, 784 Broadway, the New York representative of the commission. J. P. Morgan & Co. announce the receipt of the following gifts in response to a recent appeal:

Hiram W. Sibley, Rochester, N. Y., $500; J. S. H., $100; A. C., $1; M., $1; Edith P. Morgan, Harrison, N. Y., $20; Caroline L. Dupuy, Manchester, Vt., $5; Francis A. Christie, Meadville, Penn., $5; Mary A. Schieffelin, Bar Harbor, Me., $10; W. Montague Geer, East Quogue, L. I., $10; William A. Holliday, Woodstock, Vt., $25; A. G. Van Santvoord, New York, $50; Bronson Murray, New York, $50; John Townsend, New York, $5; C. H. O., New York, $2; Katharine B. Bliss, Detroit, Mich., $200; P., Plainfield, N. J., $5; Mrs. Helen L. Phelps Stockes, Paul Smith's, N. Y., $250. Total, $1,239.

WORK OF THE RED CROSS.

Long Island City Station Enlarged to Meet Demands Upon It.

The Red Cross office at Long Island City has been found insufficient for the demands made upon it, and additional adjoining quarters were obtained yesterday. Fifty cots and four nurses were sent from 552 Broadway to the branch office. A gift of $1,000 was received from President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad.

Arrangements were made yesterday at the Army Building by which a representative of the society, upon presenting the necessary papers, will be paid the money due soldiers, and transportation will be obtained for them, thus enabling them to go from the Long Island City office direct to the train for home.

Seventeen cases of supplies and 250 cots were sent to Montauk from the Red Cross supply depot yesterday. Thirty cases were sent to Chickamauga.

Another Convalescent Hospital.

Mrs. Dr. Hugo Lange, who has made a convalescent hospital of her home at 655 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, has found an active and self-sacrificing helper in Mrs. C. F. Henry, who is going to transform her residence at Webster Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, Parkville, into a similar institution. In the nineteen rooms of her house about forty-five convalescent soldiers can be accommodated.

Relief Work at Easthampton.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 1.—The residents of Easthampton are bestirring themselves to relieve the sufferings at Camp Wikoff. The women of this place collected $1,000 and $4,000 more came from a lawn party. Medicines and delicacies are being sent to the sick every day. Mrs. L. G. Woodhouse has secured from Gen. Wheeler permission to erect a hospital tent and diet kitchen at the camp.

Cargo of Supplies for Cuba.

The San Antonio, which was chartered on Monday by Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, was loaded with 800 tons of supplies yesterday and will probably sail to-day for Havana, where they will be put in charge of Miss Clara Barton.

For Soldiers' and Sailors' Families.

The New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association cared for 934 persons last week. It mailed yesterday checks for payment of September rent for thirty families. The association is arranging to give a benefit entertainment at the Casino Theatre on Sept. 30. Gen. "Joe" Wheeler and other officers will be present.

Nurse French Out of Hospital.

Miss Cherrie M. French, the young Red Cross nurse who was taken to Bellevue Hospital by the wife of Surgeon Major Brown of Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, last Wednesday evening, was able to leave the hospital yesterday afternoon. She said she thought that her prostration at Montauk was due to exhaustion, and was satisfied that a few days' rest in some quiet place would set her right. She informed some of the hospital attendants that if her strength was restored she would return to Montauk Point.

SOLDIERS HELPED HOMEWARD.

The Rev. Mr. Coykendall and His Aides Do Good Work in Jersey City Railway Station.

Worn out and fever-stricken soldiers continued to arrive at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, yesterday, and the returning ones were exceeded in number by the convalescents from Montauk Point who crowded into the waiting rooms to take trains for their homes. The agents of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation were constantly on hand to aid both incoming and outgoing soldiers. The work is in charge of the Rev. C. K. Coykendall, assisted by Edward K. Somerville, a lawyer of this city. They found plenty to do. They began work early Wednesday evening, and continued until after midnight. They were on hand yesterday morning in time to meet the train arriving from the South at 6:08 o'clock.

Mr. Coykendall personally questioned nearly every incoming and outcoming soldier. Up to 6 o'clock he had ministered to the needs of forty-nine. None of the men carried any medicine and Mr. Coykendall secured a supply of the necessary drugs. Others were suffering from exhaustion. These were regaled with brandy and milk. Others were famished. They were sent at once to the railroad station restaurant, where a substantial meal was provided. One regular arrived from Montauk yesterday morning on his way to Atlanta half crazed with quinine. He said he had been taking sixty grains a day. He was taken to a drug store and made to take an antidote, after which he insisted on resuming his journey. He was carried aboard the train. He refused to give his name. Few of the departing men had any money.

The first train from the South yesterday brought about twenty-five convalescents on furlough from Camp Thomas. Most of them were Massachusetts men. All complained of the condition of Camp Thomas. "We have come from a death hole," said Hospital Steward A. P. Jacques, of the Eighth Massachusetts. "All the trouble is caused by a lack of proper drainage." Some of the men had only a seven-day furlough and they were almost hysterical in their haste to go forward.

Mrs. A. Coykendall, mother of the committeeman, helped him during the day.

SOLDIERS IN CITY HOSPITALS.

A Few Serious Cases Reported—Most Patients Are Improving.

Reports from the various hospitals in the city and neighborhood show that the sick and wounded soldiers are, in general, doing well, and that many of them will be able to leave for their homes in a few days. In St. Vincent's Hospital, however, many of the forty-three patients are in a serious condition, and several may die. Of the thirty-eight in St. Luke's Hospital, some are critical. In St. Francis, five of the forty-five patients are in a serious condition. In the Hudson Street Hospital the condition of several is still critical. St. Mark's and Bellevue report a few serious cases. Two patients were discharged from Bellevue yesterday, cured, and two from the Hudson Street Hospital.

The number of sick and wounded soldiers now in the hospitals is as follows: Presbyterian, 15; Mount Sinai, 10; Flower, 5; Hudson Street, 32; Bellevue, 120; St. Luke's, 38; J. Hood Wright, 1; Fordham, 1; St. Vincent's, 43; Gouvenour, 2; Roosevelt, 55; St. Francis, 45; St. Mark's, 16; Hannemann, 2; New York, number not stated.

There is still room. Commissioner Keller of the Department of Charities said yesterday that the hospitals under the charge of his department are prepared to care for at least 300 more soldiers. These institutions include the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, Bellevue, Harlem, Gouverneur, and Fordham.

YANKEE'S CREW HOME TO-DAY.

Naval Militiamen Will Parade the Streets and be Reviewed by the Mayor.

New York will have opportunity to welcome more of her war heroes to-day. The First Battalion of the New York Naval Militia, which served aboard the Yankee, is to be mustered out at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock this morning. It will leave Philadelphia on the 11 o'clock train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, arriving in Jersey City at 2 in the afternoon. It will come immediately to this city and march up Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

Mayor Van Wyck received yesterday a letter from Lieut. J. W. Miller asking him to review the battalion at City Hall Park to-day. Mayor Van Wyck replied that it would afford him great pleasure to review the battalion.

Lieut. Miller has had charge of the preparations for the battalion's coming. When seen last night he said: "The jackies will be in New York at the Cortlandt Street Ferry about 2:45 this afternoon. They will march to Broadwway, thence up to Park Row, through Park Row to the north side of City Hall Park. They will there parade across the park and be reviewed from the steps of the City Hall by Mayor Van Wyck. The column will march up Broadway to Fourth Street and thence across to Washington Square. After a short halt at the arch, it will continue up Fifth Avenue to Twenty-sixth Street. The column will be reviewed from the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast and various State and city officials. The tars will then march to First Avenue and up to the New Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street. The parade will be headed by the First Naval Battalion Band.

"While the boys are aboard no one except the relatives of the officers and men will be allowed on the New Hampshire. Commander Duncan reports that none of the men is on the sick list."

Fall Outing of the Heinebund.

The Fall outing of the Heinebund will be held Sept. 3, 4, and 5 in Forest Park, Pike County, Pennsylvania. Among the members who have subscribed to and will take in the outing are: I. Loewenstein, Henry Rickel, John P. Windolph, Otto Pullich, John Reisenweber, Ernest Lindner, Louis Munzinger, David J. Frankel, George Ehret, Arthur D. Williams, Hugo H. Ritterbusch, Edward Rose, Leon Lewin, Frank H. Graff, Charles Hauptner, Charles Groll, William A. Gramer, Andrew Hefner, Jacob Fowler, Hugo Jansen, Dr. C. E. Gilbert, Henry Oderwaelder, William Schneider, Dr. Gustave Schlegel, William Breithaupt, Oscar Luetke, August P. Windolph, and Emil Stork.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers having tendered their resignations are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Second Lieut. Simon Lawrence, Fourth Virginia Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. J. D. Read, First Texas Volunteer Cavalry.

Second Lieut. John F. Roberts, First North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 1.

Second Lieut. William H. Ring, First New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Capt. Juan S. Hart, First Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, is detailed for duty as interpreter of the commission appointed on the part of the United States to arrange, with the Spanish Commissioners, for the evacuation by Spain of Cuba and the adjacent islands, and will report to the United States Commissioners accordingly.

First Lieut. Joseph P. O'Neil, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is detailed for duty on the general recruiting service, and will proceed to Portland, Oregon, and report by letter to the commanding General, Department of Columbia, for assignment to a recruiting station.

Capt. Charles H. Noble, Sixteenth Infantry, will proceed from New York City to Boise Barracks, Idaho, and report by letter to the Adjutant General of the army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. L. Coleman, United States Army, will proceed from Camp Wikoff and report to the Surgeon General of the army.

Second Lieut. Frank K. Fergusson, First United States Artillery, is relieved from regimental recruiting service at Tyler, Texas, and will proceed via Galveston to join his battery.

First Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., First United States Volunteer Engineers, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to New York City, will rejoin his station, Headquarters Seventh Army Corps, Jacksonville.

Capt. John W. McHarg, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, in addition [illegible] other duties at Fort Monroe, Va., will [illegible] Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, for duty as Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in the Josiah Simpson United States General Hospital at Fort Monroe.

Capt. Charles D. Palmer, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Chickamauga to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report to Capt. Robert P. P. Wainwright, First United States Cavalry, mustering officer, for duty as Assistant Quartermaster in connection with the muster-out of the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert C. Eve, United States Army, will take charge of the post hospital at Key West Barracks and of all the property pertaining to the United States General Hospital at Key West.

Leaves of absence for one month on account of sickness are granted First Lieut. James L. Moore, First Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and Second Lieut. Harry L. Pitkin, First New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

Second Lieut. Frank W. Brown, First New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. William S. Martin, Second New York Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. Arthur K. Day, Assistant Surgeon, First New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The sick leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Stanley P. Dennett, First Maine Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: First Lieut. Hardee Johnston, Assistant Surgeon, First Alabama Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Lewis C. Morris, Assistant Surgeon, First Alabama Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Charles Hahn, First Maryland Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Robert S. Chencweth, First Maryland Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. John A. Sewall, Jr., First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Warren J. Haines, First Maryland Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Lewis M. Greer, Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. John R. Cooke, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

A board of officers is appointed to meet, without delay, at Camp Wikoff, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles D. Viele, First Cavalry; Major Allen Smith, First Cavalry; Major Samuel M. Swigert, Third Cavalry; Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon; Major Marshall W. Wood, Surgeon; First Lieut. Richard B. Paddock, Sixth Cavalry, Recorder.

Capt. John B. Kerr, Sixth Cavalry, will report without delay to Lieut. Col. Charles D. Viele, First Cavalry, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Camp Wikoff, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Leave of absence for one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieut. John S. Murdock, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieut. James A. Moss, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Reuben B. Turner, Sixth Infantry, is extended twenty days.

Leave of absence for three months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Second Lieut. William W. Fiscus, Second Infantry.

First Lieut. Newton Cannon, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 1, upon tender of resignation.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Walter D. McCaw, Assistant Surgeon, is extended one month and twenty-three days for disability.

Leave of absence for one month and fifteen days is granted Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James Mackall, United States Army, now an inmate of the New Haven Hospital, New Haven, Conn., will proceed from that city to Camp Wikoff and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Elijah J. Russell, United States Army, will proceed from Baltimore to Camp Wikoff and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Major John R. Myrick, Fifth Artillery, is detailed temporarily as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of the East, and will report to the commanding General of that department for duty.

Second Lieut. Andrew Moses, Seventh Artillery, is transferred from Battery E to Battery B of that regiment.

Capt. Frank Baker, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will make not to exceed two visits from Providence to Fort Adams, R. I., on duty pertaining to the inspection and manufacture of seacoast gun carriages.

Capt. Harlow L. Street, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Commissary of the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps.

Major William H. Hamner, Paymaster, United States Army, now on leave of absence at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will, upon the expiration of his leave, proceed to and take station at Omaha and report to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the Missouri, for duty.

First Lieut. George F. Barney, Quartermaster, Second Artillery, is relieved from temporary duty with Battery K of that regiment and will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., and resume his duties at regimental headquarters.

First Lieut. Otho B. Rosenbaum, Quartermaster, Seventh Infantry, will proceed from Camp Wikoff to Fort Logan, Col., for medical treatment.

Col. Stephen Y. Seyburn, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteer Infantry, (Captain, Tenth United States Infantry,) is honorably discharged as Major and Inspector General, United States Volunteers only, upon tender of his resignation, to take effect July 31.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness, from Aug. 27, is granted First Lieut. P. O'Shea, Assistant Surgeon, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. Charles Keller, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty at Beaufort, S. C., under the immediate orders of Major E. H. Ruffner, Corps of Engineers, and will proceed to and take station at Rock Island, Ill., and report to Capt. Curtis McD. Townsend, Corps of Engineers, for temporary duty under his immediate orders.

Major James M. Moody, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from his present duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Miami, Fla., and will proceed to Jacksonville and resume his former duties as Chief Commissary of the First Division, Seventh Army Corps.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon E. J. Grow is detached from the navy yard, Boston, and ordered to the naval hospital, Chelsea.

Surgeon P. M. Rixey is detached from the Solace Sept. 1, and ordered to the naval dispensary, Washington.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee is detached from command of the St. Paul Sept. 2 and ordered to command the Texas.

Lieut. C. B. Brittain is detached from the Badger and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Gunner Joseph Hill is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered home.

Sailmaker T. B. White is detached from the Constellation and when discharged from treatment at the hospital, Newport, ordered home with sick leave until Nov. 1.

Professor of Mathematics H. M. Paul is detached from the Naval Observatory, Washington, and ordered to the Naval Observatory, Mare Island.

Lieut. W. C. P. Muir is detached from the Detroit and ordered home to wait orders; ordered to the Naval Academy Sept. 20.

Naval Cadet H. P. Perrill is detached from the St. Louis and ordered to the New York.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. W. Laws is detached from the Justine and ordered home to wait orders; ordered to the Naval Academy Sept. 20.

Gunner J. S. Shannon is detached from the navy yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Constellation.

Gunner George Cross is detached from the Naval Station at Key West and ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk.

Gunner J. Westfall, retired, is detached from the navy yard, Washington, and ordered home.

Gunner William Walsh is detached from the Oregon and ordered to the navy yard, Washington.

Acting Gunner S. Jacobs is detached from the navy yard, Washington, and ordered to the Oregon.

Lieut. H. L. Tremain, retired, is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered home.

Ensign B. F. Hines is detached from the Dorothea and ordered to the Bureau of Navigation.

Acting Boatswain A. Ohmsen is detached from the Yankee and ordered to the Richmond.

Carpenter B. C. Griffen is detached from the Yankee and ordered to the Richmond.

Acting Gunner C. S. Vanderbeck is detached from the Yankee and ordered to the Richmond.

Lieut. Commander A. P. Osborn's order of Aug. 25, for examination for retirement, is revoked; sick leave extended one month.

Passed Assistant Engineer M. N. Usina is detached from the Buffalo and ordered to the Justine.

Ensign R. G. Baird is detached from the Frolic and ordered to the Iris.

Ensign W. McCreary is detached from the Dorothea and ordered to the Iris.

Lieut. J. J. Idoe is detached from the Celtic and ordered home.

Ensigns J. Lawrence and Frederick Parker are honorably discharged Aug. 31.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. B. Fry is detached from the Stranger and ordered home to wait orders.

Assistant Engineer J. S. Jefferson is detached from the Navy Yard, League Island, and ordered to the Stranger.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Active arrived at Seattle Aug. 29.

Seminole and Montauk arrived at Tompkinsville Aug. 31.

Armera sailed from Brooklyn for Norfolk Aug. 31.

Prairie sailed from Newport for New York Aug. 31 and arrived at Tompkinsville Sept. 1.

Katahdin and Iris sailed from Norfolk and arrived at Fort Monroe Sept. 1.

Miantonomoh sailed from Charleston for Newport Sept. 1.

Lancaster sailed from Fort Monroe for Portsmouth Sept. 1.

Massachusetts arrived at Provincetown Sept. 1.

Fern arrived at Fort Monroe Sept. 1.

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THE PRESIDENT MUST BEGIN IT.

"It will go hard with any one, high or low, who is caught robbing soldiers, sick or well," say Quartermaster General LUDINGTON and Col. BIRD, who is responsible for the army transports. Who will make it go hard, and when will the asperities begin? Why has it not gone hard with the high and the low in the War Department who have withheld from our soldiers the beds, the shelter, the food, the medicines, and the attendance that it was their duty to provide? It was the sale of sandwiches at from 50 cents to 90 cents each to the starving Massachusetts troops aboard the Mobile, a Government transport, that provoked the impressive observation of the Quartermaster General and Col. BIRD. To allow a greedy sutler to practice his extortions on the soldiers the Government ought to feed is bad enough. It is mean, disgraceful, and it certainly ought to go hard with the man who is responsible for it. His name is ALGER. But this is one of the least of his crimes. To take a starving soldier's money is cruel robbery, but to take his life is murder. Hundreds of our men have fallen victims to the sloth and incompetence of ALGER. Their blood is on his head. Why doesn't somebody make it go hard with him?

Then there is Surgeon Gen. STERNBERG. He is ready for an investigation, he blusters, but there will be no investigation at the demand of sensational newspapers. It is easy to defy the newspapers; TWEED defied them, and so did Gov. BLACK. ALGER and STERNBERG and CORBIN and LUDINGTON are defying them now. But is it safe to defy the people? Is it safe to put off the investigation of ALGER and STERNBERG until Congress meets? They do not seem to be afraid of a Congressional investigation. It might be made harmless by "pulls." Can the President afford to gratify the preferences of the culprits? We think not.

But there will be no investigation, no exposures of incompetence and corruption, no fixing of responsibility, no making it "go hard" with anybody until the President gives the word. The rotten War Department will not investigate itself. ALGER will stand by his favorite incompetents and they will stand by him. The President ought to stand by the people and cut this ulcer to the bone, as GARFIELD, in another great department scandal, ordered his Attorney General to do seventeen years ago.

TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Hon. OSCAR S. STRAUS, who was appointed on the 3d of June as Minister to Turkey, leaves for his post Saturday next. Our relations with Turkey have become seriously strained by reason of the Sultan's Government refusing to recognize the United States Consuls appointed to Erzeroum and Harpoot. Another important question arises out of indemnity demanded by the American missionaries for property destroyed during the Armenian troubles. The refusal of Turkey to recognize American citizens of Turkish origin who have become naturalized since 1869, the year when the Turkish law of nationality was passed, is a third unsettled question. There are other minor points of difference, and they have all arrived at a point which may be called a dead-lock.

Dr. ANGELL, who is on his way to this country, is a man of ability, having been Minister to China, and is the President of one of the leading universities. The subjects in dispute between Turkey and the United States have resisted his efforts at settlement, notwithstanding his ability and skill, and remain precisely as he found them. Mr. STRAUS has before him a task as important and delicate as any American diplomat has been charged with for many years. Whether he succeeds or fails, the selection of a Democrat by President MCKINLEY is the best evidence that the President was satisfied from Mr. STRAUS's character, ability, and previous successes at this post that if any one can adjust these delicate questions he can. It is important for these difficult negotiations that ample time should be allowed, as diplomacy is slow-paced at Constantinople. If Mr. STRAUS's efforts ultimately fail, the Government can take such action as the circumstances demand. The question of the recognition of American naturalized citizens and the recognition of our Consuls are especially important. The claim of indemnity for the losses sustained by the missionaries, while of importance, rests upon the same basis as claims made by England, Russia, France, and Italy, growing out of the same circumstances.

Some of our contemporaries demand that we send our fleet to Turkey to back up our demand. Fleets are warlike agents, but not good diplomatic agents. Should such a step become advisable at any future time, our Government will not be unmindful of the fact that by such a step we may arouse the antagonism of European nations that have shown their unfriendliness toward us in the last war. As reported in our columns some weeks ago, in recognition of the importance of this mission the President is desirous of having it raised to an embassy, which places the representatives of both countries nearer to the head of the State to which they are accredited. We should think that such an opportunity would be promptly availed of by the Sultan.

A SLOW REPENTANCE.

In the New Hampshire Democratic Convention, held on Tuesday, there was a strong party that favored the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896. A still stronger party insisted that no reference should be made to the Chicago platform. The struggle lasted all night in the committee room and among the delegates. Honest Democracy triumphed, Populism was put down, and the resolutions as adopted made no mention of the Chicago platform.

To all men of principle and to all genuine Democrats this was gratifying and of good augury. It meant that the party was getting rid of its hallucinations. It had set its feet upon solid ground and was in a fair way to reach the heights where the air is pure and men abjure fraud and live cleanly.

Upon one fatal plank of the platform, however, the New Hampshire Democrats went sliding down hill again, back into the mire and slime and scum of Bryanism. Here is the resolution:

> "We emphatically declare our admiration for and confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of our great National leader, WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

Of course it may be said that there is no more harm in expressing admiration for W. J. BRYAN than in applauding the wisdom and greatness of FRANKLIN PIERCE, JAMES K. POLK, or any other of the shadowy figures of the past. BRYAN is as dead politically as TIGLATH-PILESER. Then what is the practical objection to speaking a kind word of him?

The objection is the same that lies against the drunkard returning to his cups. The Democratic Party underwent a terrible moral degradation in 1896. It must remain an outcast party until it has sincerely repented of that debauchery and has permanently reformed. BRYAN is the symbol of that wild spree. To be sure, he is no longer a man to be reckoned with, but neither is the free coinage of silver any longer an issue to be feared. New men and new questions have come to the fore. But every time a convention of Democrats expresses its confidence in the wisdom and satesmanship of W. J. BRYAN it gives evidence that the party is not yet of sound mind and not to be trusted with office and power. So long as Democrats have confidence in BRYAN, the people, a majority of the people, will have no confidence in their party. The adoption of Democratic Bryan platforms is a first-rate way to keep the Republicans permanently in power.

Still, the New Hampshire Democrats were not quite so besotted as the Wisconsin Democrats. They reaffirmed the Chicago platform, but said nothing about BRYAN. They are absolutely impenitent and have taken the right way to show it. BRYAN is transitory. The Chicago platform is continuing dishonor. To cling to that is to abide in sin and proclaim the thieves' catechism as a permanent body of doctrine.

In the East the Democratic Party exhibits an unmistakable tendency to get away from the Chicago platform. In Maryland, in New York, and in New Hampshire that desire is manifest. Gov. STONE's advice to the Democrats of New York to reaffirm the Chicago principle in their coming convention is resented, not only because of its impertinence, but because it is an evil counsel. The New York Democracy is wiser than its brethren in the West and South, where the leaders, we suspect in a far greater degree than the rank and file, continue to uphold the destestable principles put forth at Chicago.

ANGLO-AMERICAN STRENGTH.

Sir RICHARD TEMPLE has an interesting article in the current North American Review under the title of "An Anglo-American Versus a European Combination." It is evident that what he has in mind is the possibility of a conflict in or about the Far East. He therefore compares the strength on the one side of Great Britain and the United States combined, and on the other of France, Russia, and Germany combined. The facts are more favorable to the Anglo-American alliance than he makes out. It is true that Continental powers other than those named are negligible in Eastern affairs. But it is also true that France and Germany could not be brought into cordial and effective co-operation so long as the Alsatian question is left open. It is equally true, and still more important, that Japan could, in such a conflict, be reckoned on the Anglo-American side.

However, the statistics Sir RICHARD gives are of great interest. First, in population the Continental combination would have, including Asiatic Russia, 221,000,000, mostly white, and 64,000,000 of colored people. On the side of the English-speaking people there would be 125,000,000, mostly white, and 350,000,000 of "natives," including a very formidable fighting strength in India. The only land fighting would be there in case of a conflict. For that reason the reviewer dismisses as irrelevant to his purpose the enormous preponderance of the Continental combination in trained armies. It is sea power and sea power alone that would decide such a struggle. "On neither ocean could the American coast be even approached."

Now, the total coast line of the Continental combination would be about 17,000 miles, with only five good harbors, and only one, Hamburg, of the very first class. On the other side are 62,000 miles of coast line and nineteen good harbors. Add to this the ring of British naval stations around the globe, which would be equally available to the United States and closed to the Continental powers, and the Anglo-American advantage is even clearer, while the combined navies of the English-speaking people number 410 warships, excluding small craft, against 381.

In "the sinews of war" an Anglo-American combination would have a marked advantage. The trade of the British Empire and the United States amounts to £1,600,000,000 a year, of the three Continental nations to £1,120,000,000. The British and American tonnage afloat is eleven millions, that of the European combination three and a quarter. There are other equally suggestive figures into which we have not space to go, but those we have given will show that Great Britain and the United States could well afford, if need were, to stand together and alone against a world in arms.

A PROBLEM FROM CAMP THOMAS.

Gen. BOYNTON's report on the situation at Camp Thomas is very interesting reading for all of us and very convincing reading for those of us whom it convinces. There are no statistics at hand to make it safe to guess at the size of the latter class, but doubtless it includes a large number of eminent officials, and a stone thrown into almost any window of the War Department would probably hit one of them.

But one feature of the report deserves especial attention, not less from those who study it merely as a human document than from those in whose eyes it has the weight of evidence. In his references to the Eighth New York Volunteer Regiment, Gen. BOYNTON makes two assertions—first, that the health of the regiment has been excellent, most of the alleged illness among its members being mere pretense; and, second, that the habits of these particular warriors were so uncleanly and their officers were guilty of such "criminal neglect" of sanitary precautions that the appearance among them of an epidemic of filth fevers was the most natural thing in the world.

Somehow these two statements do not fit in well together. We do not go so far as to say that either of them is more than able to destroy the other, and that at least one of them is untrue. Gen. BOYNTON has been in Camp Thomas and is better qualified to describe it than are people who have not been there. Still, the apparent discrepancy is very troublesome. But no matter about that; we know that the incredible happens in the camps, so why shouldn't the impossible?

"THE HONOR OF THE ARMY."

The latest outgiving of the Secretary of War exhibits in full that combination of silliness and impudence with which he has familiarized his countrymen. The universal execration of his countrymen affects him, he says, only by reason of the effect it may have in Europe. If the American people exhibit impatience at the spectacle of men who left home in high health in May returning by the thousand as physical wrecks in August, he fears that Europe will "gain the impression that the American people are lacking soldierly qualities."

This is almost beyond Algerine impudence. The returning wrecks are not all of soldiers who have endured the hardships of a tropical campaign. Of these it may be said that their plight is the fortune of war. Even this is not wholly true. They should have been removed many days before they were. They would have been removed if Secretary ALGER had heeded the advice that came to him from the army in Cuba. It was he who suppressed the reports and disregarded the advice and held the troops after their work was done, to imbibe malarial poison. He was bullied at last by the signed protest of the officers into acquiescing in the removal, or they might have been dying in Cuba now. They were brought home, and on the voyage home, and since they arrived within three hours of New York they have suffered and languished and died through neglect caused by the hideous incompetency of the staff departments over which he presides, for the work of which he is responsible. In not one of which has he made a single example or shown any disposition to transfer the responsibility to the immediate culprit. And this exhibition, he tells us, is the regular thing in European wars, and Europe will think us "lacking in soldierly qualities" if we resent it!

But even this is not the worst. The men who have not been to the front at all, but have spent three months in the camps of instruction, are coming back with almost as great a proportion of physical wrecks as the men who have been in battle. From every camp the story is the same. The incompetency and inefficiency of the staff have exposed the troops to avoidable disease. This, it seems, is what habitually happens in Europe.

It is the honor of the army that this amazing Secretary of War is concerned about. There is another country in which "the honor of the army" has fallen under as poor guardianship as in our own. In France, as here, it is the general staff, the War Department, that has taken the honor of the army in charge. It has for years been bolstering up the honor of the French Army by forgery and perjury and subornation of perjury. It is the Secretary of War who has been defending the honor of the army by reading to the Legislature a document which now turns out to be a forgery, on the confession of the forger. But the French general staff has still given an example to the American War Department. Its members have shown a "realizing sense" of what decency required of them when their crimes and blunders were exposed. Gen. BOISDEFFRE has resigned. Col. HENRY has committed suicide. Secretary ALGER does not show as much sense of the fitness of things as BOISDEFFRE, or as HENRY, or even as JUDAS.

TROUBLE AHEAD IN AFRICA.

In the final speech of his recent exciting campaign in South Africa, Mr. CECIL RHODES made definite and bold announcement of his determination "to join Cape Colony with Egypt." This statement has naturally attracted much attention and excited much comment in England, for it broadly outlines a policy that cannot be carried out either easily or safely.

Even if the joining is to be merely by a telegraph line, the consent of some rather stubborn and difficult people must first be obtained, and there is little hope of getting it by persuasion. For the Congo Free State, clasping hands with German East Africa, bars his way to the north from sea to sea. Back in the Premiership of Lord ROSEBERY Mr. RHODES asked for a strip of land over which to string a harmless little wire, and, though King LEOPOLD was willing enough to grant the favor, France and Germany interposed a vehement veto, and the line was not constructed.

The obstacles in the way of a railway would, of course, be even greater, and as for a territorial union of Great Britain's northern and southern possessions in Africa, that could only come after at least one war, and probably only after several. But Mr. RHODES is a strong man with a vigorous imagination. When persons thus equipped make plans things are likely to happen.

HAY FEVER AND HOPE.

This is the age of organization, and therefore, at first thought, it does not seem strange that the victims of hay fever should form a society, hold annual conventions, elect officers, and go through all the other formalities which so delight a self-governing people. But unfortunately it is only a short dispatch that announces the gathering at Marquette, Mich., of 500 sufferers from this dread malady, and the imagination is left to struggle unaided with the mysteries of what was done, what ends are in view, and why this twentieth annual meeting or any of its nineteen predecessors should have been held.

Everybody knows, of course, that misery loves company, and certainly a person with hay fever is sufficiently miserable, if looks are any indication to explain the development in those thus afflicted of a gregarious instinct. But, on the other hand, some misery does not love company, and of all diseases, misfortunes, or crimes known to man, hay fever, which comes under all three categories, would seem best calculated to inspire a desire for wildernesses and solitary caves therewith.

As to the aims of a hay fever association, we can only guess that they relate to handerchiefs. The sneezing and weeping members of the society can get no pleasure from the sight of their kind, for that would only convince each of them that his or her suspicions of being a spectacle at once ridiculous and unseemly were well founded. And there can be no hope of hearing about means of relief less expensive and troublesome than expatriation, for that hope has been given up long ago.

Only the handkerchief hypothesis remains. The possibility that somebody, some day, will invent a non erosive handkerchief is all that makes life endurable for those who have contracted the hay fever habit. That must be what they discuss through their poor red noses when they assemble in annual convention, and pitiable indeed must be their disappointment when year after year passes and no Edison of textile fabrics arises to supply the all too-keenly felt want.

THE CAMP AT MONTAUK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is all immensely amusing to read the accounts of the wonderful reforms made by Secretary Alger as the result of his late hurried visit to Camp Wikoff. Most amusing to those who have carefully watched the growth of the camp from the commencement. When the first mules were put ashore, and by the way of stretching their cramped legs, mulelike, stampeded to the lighthouse, a distance of eight miles, and the furthest possible point that they could get from a mule wagon, this, their first dash on Long Island, conveyed as well as a telegraph message could have done to a small group of people by the wayside that the camp had indeed sprung into life. Amusing to those who know that Gen. Young was sent to Montauk and given three days in which to prepare a camp for 25,000 people, assisted as he was by many willing but incompetent volunteer officers. These people read of the Secretary's insight into the now few existing evils, compared with those that men far superior in intellect and military training had to contend with and so bravely and hopelessly fought against, with the greatest disgust and amusement.

The magnificent trio of Generals—Young, Randall, and Williston—and those under in rank worked with superhuman effort to make ready the camps, particularly the detention camp, while the President or Manager of a soldiers' home, Surgeon Forwood, drove men mad with his talk of "strata and stratum," digging a shallow hole here, another there, for water, until a brave man, understanding the great necessity of having water immediately, more than talk and intellect at such a time, (and who, let me say here, will never be credited with the great work he has done,) pushed ahead unbidden and succeeded in getting the magnificent supply of pure ice-cold water, enough to furnish the entire camp, and at the height of success a valve broke. A day was wasted in getting new machinery from the station to the well. The wagon in which it was packed for transportation was for hours stuck fast in the mud middistance, and then there were pipes to be laid and days more consumed. Meantime the soldiers drank from pond and ditch, the place most convenient and requiring the least possible strength to reach, invariably scorning the boiled water.

The delays were harrowing. Surgeon Forwood made preparations for 500 cots, only for the sick, and would have none but male nurses. They struck immediately, and all this time men were pouring in from the transports, starving and ill. Mr. Townsend came with his corps of Red Cross nurses. God bless him and the Red Cross Society is the prayer of every soldier and on-looker.

Is it well for the Secretary to criticise now? Why not go back to the transports. Ship after ship came in having no physician on board. If by chance one was on board, he was helpless to do anything for the sick. There were no medicines, and, above all, no food for the sick—nothing but the loathsome hardtack and soldier's rations. The first cry after landing was for milk, but none was to be had, and women and men stood by helpless, with hearts heaving in pity. Then came a batch of sour milk. With the greatest energy did Mrs. Walworth succeed in getting better, but not half enough. Then there was no ice for keeping it, and the first among those poor souls to land suffered all of these untold tortures in a land of plenty. Whose fault can it be that the camp was not earlier made ready, instead of starting a small city in a day's time?

We thought that the dumping into Camp Black of an army of 8,000 men, unprovided with wood, water, or food, barbarous enough, and we pitied the poor soldiers then; but they were strong and fresh, not wasted by an unnecessary campaign. Camp Wikoff's men were too ill to stuff the hay into their beds, as Secretary Alger suggested for them to do during his visit of inspection. They had soldiered more recently than he. Every mother's son of them knew how to make himself comfortable had he been less far on the road to death by starvation, and yet this same Secretary, so full of belated sympathy, would have kept this army of misery longer in Cuba. Officers and privates alike breathe a silent prayer for Col. Roosevelt, knowing well that his influence helped them to leave far behind a place that they will ever hold in memory as too terrible to talk about.

It is well to scatter these soldiers now through the country that the world may see what politics and the starving Cubans have brought to our great American army, as full of suffering from the blistering sun, fever, and starvation of Cuba as the one little army of long ago at Valley Forge suffered from cold, fever, and starvation. Let every one see that their condition is not caused by the hardships of war, where Secretary Alger is pleased to place it. They will give it a baser charge. If we must have war during an enlightened and Christian era, let it continue until finished to be as this was started—for humanity—but, like charity, let it commence at home.

AN EYE WITNESS.

New York, Aug. 31, 1898.

FOOD ON THE TRANSPORTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From every command landing on our shores there comes a wail from our soldiers about the poor fare furnished on the transports. As one of the soldiers recently landed at Montauk expressed it: "Seven days on canned beef and hardtack, with bad coffee, is enough to break a pretty good man up." Yes, there is no doubt that such a diet for so long a time, cooped up on a crowded ship, would be enough to break up any of us, however healthy we might be at the start, but when such diet is served to men enervated by climate and prostrated by disease, it is a wonder how so many have survived it, and it is a mere survival. None grew strong on it, and many will continue to feel for a long time the effects of the severe ordeal through which they have passed.

On another transport where the soldiers had little or nothing to eat, and such as they could get was cooked in a manner that it was repulsive instead of being savory or attractive, an attempt was made by some of the soldiers to get meals by paying for them, but the purser refused permission, saying, "that none but officers could be served with meals at the tables." In this case it may have been that there were not enough facilities devoted to cooking for the soldiers, and also that the cooking facilities for the cabin passengers were only sufficient for them, but where was the commanding officer all this time? He should have taken charge of all the arrangements, and had the entire cooking facilities of the ship utilized for the very simple cooking that is required for converting the soldiers' ration into wholesome, and appetizing food, and if necessary, the ranges could have been kept going all the twenty-four hours of the day, and the soldiers fed by installments, so that at least once a day each one would have been furnished with an excellent hot soup, made of beans, rice, or tomatoes. Details of cooks from the companies, following each other in reliefs could have furnished all the cooks needed to assist the ship cooks, and there would not have been any complaint about poor and insufficient food.

It was the custom early in our civil war for company officers to draw their pay on individual pay accounts, and this continued until it was discovered that many Captains neglected to make out in due time the muster and payrolls of their companies, and consequently, the men waited long for their pay. The corrective applied was to forbid the company officers drawing pay on individual pay accounts, and required that they should be paid on the muster and payrolls of their companies at the same time that their men were paid. The result was, that the Captains made out the rolls promptly and the men were paid regularly. In like manner it would insure better food for the soldier on our transports if only one mess were permitted, and that the officers and men were served with the same food. It is seemly and regarded as highly military that officers, especially the company officers, should endure hardships and inconveniences alongside their men, and there can be no doubt that any ambitious officer who takes pride in being a soldier, and who should regard the soldier as part of his family, would cheerfully approve of a regulation, regarding "messing on transports," such as is here suggested. The officers would thus have practical knowledge three times a day whether their soldiers were properly fed or not.

The army ration is excellent and abundant, and usually it is the fault of the officers, from the General in command down to the Captain, when it happens that the soldier is insufficiently fed during any considerable period. When it thus happens in camp or on transport, it will be found due to want of proper organization and method, and an overabundance of ignorance or indifference on the part of those whose business it is to look after the needs of the men intrusted to their charge. Perhaps commanding officers on transports have not enough power. They should certainly have power to order such dispositions aboard as will insure the health and comfort of their commands, which ought to include an abundance of good soup once a day, and hot strong coffee twice a day, with full allowance of bread and meat.

MAJOR.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 31, 1898.

USED ROSE-COLORED GLASSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading, "Shall We Occupy the Philippines?" the venerable Journal of Commerce gives us this morning some very valuable and sensible views on the subject. Yet I will presume to take exception to a few of its statements. For instance, in the parallel it draws of the present condition of those islands under Spanish rule and their future one under ours, it says, among other things:

UNDER SPAIN.	UNDER U. S.
Suppression of liberty,	Political freedom,
Official exaction,	Official honesty,
Priestly domination,	Religious liberty,
Tariff for Spaniards, &c.	Equal customs, &c.

All the charges against Spain are perfectly true, but the author of the article must have had his rose-colored spectacles on his nose when he speaks of our political freedom without adding "under the bosses"—of our official honesty, when we see what is going on in that line all over the land, including the purchase of certain yachts, and of the late Merrimac, so opportunely sunk at Santiago; of religious liberty, when a poor peddler cannot sell a pair of shoestrings on the "Holy Sabbath" without being fined or sent to jail, and when our glorious Seventy-first was not allowed to land yesterday, because it was Sunday, thereby losing a beautiful, cool day, when all the working people could have witnessed their parade without interfering with their bread winning.

As to "Tariff for Spaniards" and "Equal customs," I confess that I do not quite apprehend the meaning of the author. Does he mean that Spanish merchandise ought not to have free entrance in Spanish ports, and must pay the same duties as foreign merchandise, because those ports are situated in Spanish colonies? And "Equal customs," what does that mean? I thought we were under a pretty stiff system of protection.

GOG.

New York, Aug. 29, 1898.

ADVANCEMENT IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The navy system of rewarding officers by advancing them a few numbers is satisfactory to nobody. It is resented by the officers that are thus carried backward in the line of promotion, it is disliked by the men that are advanced, and it is looked upon by civilians as a peanut sort of business at best. Why not reward these men with real promotion to the next grade, and in special instances of great or repeated acts of bravery advance them more than a single step? As the matter appears to the writer, this could be done with justice to all, and without seriously increasing the annual appropriation for the pay of the navy, by the following plan: Since it is generally admitted that the country will require an increase of its navy, let the officers to be rewarded be advanced one grade—or more than one in case great of repeated acts of bravery—and let the increased number for each grade be made permanent by act of Congress.

To show how this simple plan would work, suppose the following promotions were made: Three Commodores to be Rear Admirals, 6 Captains to be Commodores, 10 Commanders to be Captains, 10 Lieutenant Commanders to be Commanders, 15 Lieutenants to be Lieutenant Commanders, 5 Lieutenants (junior grade) to be Lieutenants, 10 Ensigns to be Junior Grade Lieutenants.

The old and new lists would stand as follows:

	Old.		New.
Rear Admirals	6	+ 3	9
Commodores	10	— 3 + 6	13
Captains	45	— 6 + 10	49
Commanders	85	— 10 + 10	85
Lieutenant Commanders	74	— 10 + 15	79
Lieutenants	250	— 15 + 5	240
Lieutenants, junior grade	75	— 5 + 10	80
Ensigns	181	— 10	171
Total	726		726

If to reward the three higher officers that have so distinguished themselves the grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral (2) be revived, the list would stand: Admiral, 1; Vice Admirals, 2, and Rear Admirals, 6, (as at present.) The vacancies caused by this new arranging of officers would be in the lower grades, Lieutenants and Ensigns, and might well be left to be filled by graduates of the Naval Acadmey. For certainly no sane man who considers the splendid work done by the navy, every line officer of which is a graduate of Annapolis, and with it compares the work of the army, in great part officered by country politicians, and further observes that every West Point graduate in the army has given a good account of himself, can doubt the injustice to the country of admitting a single officer to either the land or the sea service otherwise than through the two great National schools, West Point and Annapolis, except when absolutely necessary.

CIVILIAN.

New York, Aug. 29, 1898.

A CARACAS EDITOR'S CHANGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

European countries are not the only ones in which the United States has gained prestige by its achievements in the war with Spain. Three months ago we had not a single friend among the newspapers of South America, unless we except one or two journals published in Brazil and one in Venezuela. These exceptions are not, strictly speaking, native papers. But now expressions of the South American press are, in many instances, distinctly friendly. About June 1, El Pregonero of Caracas said:

> The naval policy of the United States will be felt in its utmost vigor in the whole of Latin America. * * * Let others welcome this dark prospect of aggression as an aurora of liberty for our Cuban brethren; let them prepare to applaud if they will the discomfiture, if not the humiliation, of our race. This is a war of foreign cupidity, and we do not hesitate to declare that all our opinions, convictions, and good wishes are on the side of Spain.

In three months this paper has completely changed its stand toward the United States as will be seen from the late editorial from the same paper, which I append:

> It is certain if the history of nations and of international wars teach anything that not only will Cuba realize its long-cherished dream of independence as a result of the struggle between the United States and Spain, but that the commercial relations of South America will soon be enormously increased with the former country.
>
> Spain has failed to keep her place in the onward march of progressive, enlightened nations of the world. She belongs to the past, and is steeped in idle dreams of her vanished glory. She fancies that because she was once an irresistible, conquering power she ought to continue to be so.
>
> In the great triumph of the United States we discern no purpose to molest or to absorb the smaller nations on this side of the Atlantic, or on the other side of the Pacific. We see, on the other hand, fresh vitality given to a new and wider application of the Monroe doctrine, which means we shall be protected from the unjust interference and intervention of Europe.
>
> United by ties of reciprocal interests with the great Nation of the North we may count upon the moral support of its squadrons and the material advantage of its commerce, and upon being thus recognized as worthy of respect by the other nations of the world.
>
> We must not deceive ourselves; while we continue a weak nation, unable to sustain our rights, although morally we may be amply justified, we shall always be at the mercy of European diplomacy, and a nation, merely because it is powerful, can invade our shores with ships and torpedoes, pretending to enforce claims, for the most part imaginary, and oblige us to enter into a shamefaced compact. We must ally ourselves with some nation that can protect us, and consequently we must look to the United States of America, under whose powerful protection may pass some day nations now considered invincible, for the great Republic has untold millions and powerful squadrons. From Spain, on the other hand, all we can get is the example of her former deeds of valor, to inspire us, if, indeed, we require such inspiration.

The change indicated by these contrasting utterances is quite general, though not, of course, complete. Beyond doubt the trade benefits of a closer friendship with South American countries would be immense. With our advantage of natural position and the good will of the South Americans, the British, German, and French competitors for the great and growing South American trade would be "out of the running."

D. T. P.

Aug. 29.

SUBSTANTIAL AID FOR HEROES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The perusal of the incident related in your to-day's issue, where a man with the sick mascot from the Seventy-first Regiment was refused admittance to a trolley car, aroused in me a sense of indignation at the apparent absence of gratitude or appreciation on the part of certain individuals. It seems to me the occupants of that car might have vacated it and paid the conductor the few dollars fare he might collect up to destination rather than let the soldier and his animal walk. Should not even this dumb creature, under these special circumstances, have been the recipient of some of the love and gratitude that we owe to the Seventy-first Regiment? Has its presence not cheered the men on foreign soil and mutely spoken to them of the beloved home and surroundings? Has it not in its small way helped to win the day, and should it not rather be tenderly carried by the populace if it returns home sick?

Oh, citizens! let us be grateful and let us show our gratitude in little things. If we do that the big things will take care of themselves. It seems to me that our terder interest in our brave boys should be such that if we meet a weary one in the street we should put him in a cab at our own individual expense. This would only be another way of carrying them in our arms, as they deserve to be. Much harm seems to have been done by maladministration, but surely through such efforts as that of your worthy paper a day of reckoning will come, for "there is nothing covered which shall not be revealed and nothing hid which shall not be known." What, however, needs our attention at present is the deplorable physical condition of the troops who are returning to us. They need help and they need it immediately. Now it seems to me there is no way of showing gratitude and appreciation more forcibly and helpfully than in a tangible way. Our hospitals and institutions of philanthropy will no doubt do their utmost to help in their respective capacities, but many of the homes of our men have lost much, and I feel that we, as individual citizens, (with due organized help,) can do something because we want to do something and "where there's a will there's a way."

Let us, therefore, let our brave soldiers know that we love them, that we highly appreciate their valor, that we honor them as brave men, that the little things they prize we prize, that we want to make them feel closely that their lives are precious to us, and that we want to see them quickly restored to health and strength. Mere words, however, will not convey these feelings to them sufficiently; what we want are "actions"; they go right to the heart and make it rejoice, and, moreover, I feel certain that the love thus clearly and unmistakably expressed will help more to restore them to health than tons of medicine. My means are not great, but I gladly inclose a ten-dollar bill to start a collection from New York for our New York boys, both combatants and non-combatants, as all have shared in the hardships of the Cuban campaign. We have much wealth in our city, and, what is more, I believe we have much "love" in our city and that it will express itself visibly when it has a chance to do so.

My idea would be to present to each man an equal share of the money collected, and that through publicity he learn of this step at once, as the knowledge of the city's deep interest in him will cheer him and hasten his convalescence. It appears to me that this will be a public way of "doing the greatest good to the greatest number." The presentation of "specie" to the soldier will not imply a compensation for his services, (for they are beyond price,) but to be considered as a "token of love" from his grateful fellow-citizens.

A LOVER OF THE BRAVE.

New York, Aug. 31, 1898.

[The $10 sent by the writer has been turned over to the wife of Col. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment to be applied to the needs of returning men. She states that uses for much money for the men are apparent.—ED. TIMES.]

DEWEY'S APPOINTMENT DUE TO ROOSEVELT?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Col. Roosevelt is so prominently before the people of this country, particularly those of this State, it may not be out of the way for me to say that we owe to the Colonel the assigning of Dewey to our Eastern Squadron. One evening before starting for the Orient, Dewey was dining with Commander Coles, and said that he owed his commission entirely to Theodore Roosevelt; that another man had been named, but Roosevelt insisted on his being sent, and the change was made.

For the sake of helping Col. Roosevelt's chances of getting the nomination for Governor of New York State, I hope you will see fit to tell the people this bit of his sagacity.

I am perfectly willing to say where I got my information.

HENRY E. HALE, Jr.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1898.

Analyze Montauk's Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Dr. Nicholas Senn is sincere in his fear that a typhoid epidemic at Camp Wikoff is possible through contamination of water supply, there seems to be a very easy means of defense. The camp is supplied with drinking water from driven wells, and if the water from each of these wells was analyzed once a week or oftener the first trace of contamination would be detected and precautions taken. The Board of Health of New York analyzes about twenty samples of Croton water a day, and no doubt arrangements could be made with them, they having all the apparatus, to analyze a sample of water from every well every day and report to the commanding officer of Camp Wikoff the first signs of danger.

VETERAN.

Stapleton, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1898.

Delay in Preparing for Camp Wikoff.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day you state that Gen. Ames has been appointed to investigate the conditions at Camp Wikoff, one of which is, "Why were troops sent to the camp before it was ready to receive them?" Since it is from this fact that so much subsequent and unnecessary hardship has resulted, so much unnecessary sickness, suffering, and distress, I desire to call your attention to an interview with Gen. Alger published in The New York Herald Aug. 8 in which the Secretary of War says he had decided upon the camp at Montauk on July 22.

In the same issue of The Herald President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad stated that the first official communication received by the railroad officials to prepare for such a camp was on Aug. 4. Here are two weeks lost—two vitally necessary weeks of preparation. Is it not possible for Mr. Alger to realize that he is incompetent?

F. W. W.

East Moriches, L. I., Aug. 31, 1898.

Transport Sick by Boat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The ball is started toward an investigation of the Long Island Railway monopoly of the Camp Wikoff traffic, as shown by specific charges to Gen. Ames. Is it too late to prevent the long, tedious breaking up of this camp which must result if this "consistent" (?) company is to monopolize the removal of the troops and the thousands of tons of baggage and Government stores? Consider the comfort of the sick soldiers on steamer decks, where they can lie down, as compared with the jam and discomfort of an overcrowded car. Keep this moving.

AN ACTIVE PARTICIPANT,
Fifth Army Corps.

New York, Aug. 31, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Good in Its Way.

"What do you think of Dabbler's new play, 'Avenging the Maine'?"

"It might accomplish its purpose if the Spaniards could be forced to go see it."—Philadelphia North American.

Degenerate Days.

Reporter—What music are you going to play at the park this evening, Johnny?

Band Leader (with tears in his voice)—Ve don'd blay any musio at de bark dis even-inks. Nuttin' but coon songs.—Chicago Tribune.

Where a Strong Bond Is Needed.

Jeweler—Narrower and lighter wedding rings are fashionable. Why do you want one so broad and heavy?

Customer—We expect to move to North Dakota after the wedding.—The Jewelers' Weekly.

What Changed His Mind.

"I had supposed, until yesterday, Doctor, that the days of the bleeding of patients were past."

"And so they are. But what changed your mind?"

"The bill you sent me."—Harper's Weekly.

The Editor's Protest.

The editor of the Clarion was a very patient man. A startling crash from the direction of the composing room caused him to push his spectacles up on his brow and cease writing. When he found that the boy had let the first page form fall on the floor, where it lay in an incoherent mass, he shook his head reproachfully and exclaimed:

"Lemuel, I do wish that you could manage to break the news more gently."—Washington Evening Star.

THE NATION'S PLEA.

From The Washington Star.

Oh! Justice, tear thy bandage off! 'Tis time thine eyes should see!
Dash down thy scales! Their weight of woes has grown too great for thee!
Swift to Columbia, the fair, go; take thy mighty stand
And summon Right unto its place at thy commanding hand!

Throw back the curtains that conceal. Reveal the truths they hide.
Stand firm and steadfast to thy trust, oh, mistress deified!
Throw back those palls. Let in the light upon the sin and shame!
Oh! spare not in thy judgment if thou wouldst deserve thy name!

Let retribution follow swift where wrong has gone before
In answer to the stricken ones who helplessly implore!
Oh! Justice, tear thy bandage off! 'Tis time thine eyes should see!
Dash down thy scales! Their weight of woes has grown too great for thee!

MOVING UPON OMDURMAN

Anglo-Egyptian Forces Have Skirmish with Dervishes and Gunboats Pour Shells Upon Them.

STORM DEMOLISHES WIRES

Grave Fears Were Felt Throughout England Concerning the Expedition When No Reports Came—Battle Is Imminent.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The War Office was relieved this evening by the receipt of a dispatch from Cairo explaining the sudden interruption of news from the Soudan, which gave rise to some uneasiness yesterday as to the movements of the Anglo-Egyptian column now advancing toward Omdurman under Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener.

It appears that telegraphic communication was interrupted because the wire beyond Nasri Island, about midway between Metemmeh and the sixth cataract of the Nile, had been damaged by a severe storm.

Shortly after the arrival of this intelligence came the following dispatch to The Associated Press from Nasri Island, dated Aug. 30, and forwarded by messenger from the camp at the front to Nasri:

"There have been glimpses of the enemy during the last few days, and the first skirmish took place to-day, when an advance guard of cavalry located a large body of the Dervishes at a supposed outpost near Kerreri, about eight miles north of Omdurman.

"The enemy showed a disposition to fight, beating war drums and displaying battle bunting. The Montmorency Troop emptied a few Dervish saddles, and three gunboats steamed up the riven in front of the town and shelled the Dervish positions. The enemy's loss could not be ascertained, as the Dervishes were in a hollow, but the fleeing troops could be distinctly seen.

"The army is moving slowly. Yesterday it advanced four miles in close formation."

FIRE AT BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

The Hall of the Trades Union Convention Badly Damaged.

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 1.—Fire here to-day gutted several warehouses and other buildings, including the great Colston Hall, where the Trades Union Congress has been holding its sessions, and which contained a magnificent organ. The loss is estimated at $750,000.

The Congress to-day decided to send two delegates to the meeting of the delegates of the American Federation of Labor.

BRITISH BARK WRECKED.

The L. M. Smith, Bound for New York, Ashore at Watling Island.

NASSAU, N. P., Sept. 1.—The British bark L. M. Smith, Capt. Harvey, which sailed from Perth Amboy on June 18 for Sanchez, San Domingo, and which was last reported at Miragoane, Haiti, on Aug. 13, bound for New York, was wrecked at Watling Island, one of the Bahamas, British West Indies, on Aug. 25, and became a total loss. The cargo, however, was saved. The master of the bark died on the day following the wreck of his vessel.

The L. M. Smith was of barkentine rig, was built at Cheveria, Nova Scotia, in 1884, and registered 379 tons. Her hailing port was Windsor, N. S., and her owner was S. J. Smith.

ENGLAND AS OUR CHAMPION.

A British Paper Says Salisbury Resisted a Plot Against Us.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Daily Leader of Newcastle to-day supplements the indefinite hints published both in the American and English newspapers relative to the service rendered America by Great Britain in checkmating continental schemes against the United States soon after the opening of the war with Spain.

It says positively that when France, supported by the other continental powers, including Germany and Russia, proposed to the Marquis of Salisbury joint intervention with the object of "rescuing Spain, humiliating America, and asserting European supremacy in the foreign complications of the Western world," the Marquis replied in effect that if the plan was not directly abandoned not only would Her Majesty's Government refuse to countenance it, but it would join forces with America and declare war on France and any other country coming to her assistance. The scheme, the paper adds, was forthwith dropped.

AMERICAN VESSELS DESTROYED.

One Burned in Kobe Harbor, Another on the Yuen River.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 1.—The Empress of China brings the following Oriental advices:

The American ship Baring Brothers, from New York, burned in the harbor at Kobe Aug. 10. About three thousand tons of matting was also destroyed. It is intimated that the fire was of incendiary origin. When the vessel arrived at Kobe from Yokohama six of her crew were in irons. Four were afterward liberated.

The United States Consul at Shanghai is inquiring into another anti-foreign outrage. Messrs. Chapin and Alexander, of the International Alliance Mission, while on their way up the Yuen River with their houseboat, were stoned at Hong Kiang, Hunai. The boat was smashed and then burned by the mob. The two travelers barely escaped with their lives on a Chinese gunboat.

At Hongkong they say there is grave reason to fear that the steam launch Wingafoo, which flies the American flag, and which left July 2 for Cavite, has foundered.

KOREA AND JAPAN GROWING.

Japanese Take Another Island and Koreans Let Railroad Contracts.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 1.—Advices from the Orient say the Korean Government has established a land survey office, with a view of surveying the land in the empire and examining the position of the roads, bridges, and fortifications. A contract has been signed between the United States Minister and the Korean Government to engage an American engineer to carry out the work. It is stated that the Korean Government will grant to Japan a railroad charter between Seoul and Fusan, if the Japanese will surrender a number of Korean refugees in Japan.

The annexation fever has spread to Japan, which recently has raised the flag of the "Rising Sun" over a small island south of Japan. The island is said to have been discovered by an American Captain and marked on the chart as St. Marius Island. A small colony has been sent to cultivate the island.

The indemnity paid by the Hawaiian Government has been received, and its disposal will shortly be decided. After claims for compensation by the emigration companies have been paid, the balance will be applied to defray the expenses incurred by the Government in the matter.

The Japanese Legations at London and Washington will be raised to the rank of Embassies.

E. D. McConky Bankrupt Again.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The bankruptcy of E. D. McConky is announced, with liabilities estimated at $350,000. He was formerly a railroad contractor in New York, and failed in Baltimore, during the year 1877.

Cecil Rhodes Again Honored.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 1.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the former Premier of Cape Colony, has been elected to represent Barkly West in the Cape Parliament. He was returned by a large majority.

THE PRETORIA AGROUND.

Hamburg-American Line Steamer from New York Needs Help.

HAMBURG, Sept. 1.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Pretoria, Capt. Kopff, from New York, Aug. 20, for Hamburg, is aground at Kugelbaakes. Assistance has been sent for.

The Pretoria is a sister ship of the big Pennsylvania, they being the largest two freight carriers in the world. The Pretoria has thirty-six saloon passengers.

Peru and Chile More Friendly.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 1.—A large gathering witnessed this afternoon President Pierola's reception of the new Chilean Minister. An excellent impression was made by both speeches. Dispatches from Chile indicate that no further complications with the Argentine Republic are probable. It is also asserted that the protocol between Chile and Peru affecting the provinces of Tacna and Arica will be approved.

Germany Armed Because France Is.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The Berliner Post, in a seemingly inspired article this morning with reference to the French reception of the disarmament proclamation of Emperor Nicholas, says: "Germany must remain armed and on guard until France is willing to convert her weapons into plowshares."

Newfoundland's New Governor.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 1.—Lieut. Col. H. E. McCallum, R. E., C. M. G., Governor of Lagos, will succeed Sir Herbert Murray as Governor of Newfoundland in October next.

LIEUT. H. S. MORGAN DROWNED.

Lost His Life While Trying to Rescue a Bark's Crew in Calabogue Sound.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 1.—Lieut. H. S. Morgan, United States Engineer Corps, in charge of the fortification work on Tybee Island, and Henry Smith, a rigger, were drowned in Calabogue Sound Wednesday afternoon in an effort to rescue the crew of the ill-fated Norwegian bark Noe, which went ashore and was lost on Daufauskie Beach.

Lieut. Morgan and a party of four riggers left Tybee in a sailboat to cross the sound to where the bark was pounding to pieces in the breakers. They had reached the breakers in front of the wreck, when a tremendous sea came down on their boat, swamping it. All the men were thrown into the sea, but managed to regain the boat.

Morgan was in his uniform and wore a heavy mackintosh. Although a good swimmer, he was weighted down with clothing and sank. A moment later he reappeared and seized the boat, but was torn loose by a wave and disappeared. A few minutes later Smith met the same fate.

Lieut. Morgan was a Georgia man. He was graduated from West Point in 1897 and assigned to the Engineer Corps. At the time of his death he was assistant to Capt. C. E. Gillette.

480,000 ACRES FOR SETTLERS.

Johnston Company Buys Land from the Northern Pacific.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—The largest purchase of lands ever known in the State of Minnesota was made yesterday, when the Northern Pacific Railroad turned over 480,000 acres to the D. S. B. Johnson Company, a St. Paul institution. The land lies in Otter Tail, Becker, Clay, and Norman Counties, Minnesota, and in the eastern portion of North Dakota, being wholly within the Red and Jim River Valleys. The Johnston Company has been for years a large holder of farm lands, and is in position to handle such tracts successfully. The land will be sold only to actual settlers.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S HELP.

Commissioner Peck Enlists Him to Secure Space at the Paris Fair.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—When Archbishop Ireland was in Chicago recently he called on Commissioner Peck, who represents the United States at the Paris exposition. The Archbishop said his people were interested in the success of the exposition, and that he regretted that the Unitd States has not been properly represented at preceeding expositions.

Mr. Peck said that insufficiency of space was handicapping him at the start. The Archbishop agreed to interest himself in obtaining more space, and said he would write to M. Cambon at Washington and the officials at Paris. Mr. Peck desires to erect a special building for American exhibits and will depend upon Archbishop Ireland to get the necessary concessions. The prelate, having been educated in France, has much influence there.

WOOL GROWERS' DEMANDS.

The Convention at Cleveland Takes Steps to Regulate Prices.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The Ohio wool growers, in annual convention at the State Fair grounds to-day, reaffirmed their position in favor of the establishment at the State University of a department for instruction in textile fabrics, advocated increased protection, the amendment and enforcement of the dog-tax law, to the end that sheep owners may be amply reimbursed for stock killed, and the organization of a league of dealers in the principal markets to receive consignments of all American wools, to advance money to growers and local buyers, and to hold the wool for sale in no case for less than its fair value.

Local dealers will be urged to ship only to Eastern dealers who are in the League, and importers will be excluded from the League. It was asserted that there is a combination of manufacturers to procure domestic wools at less than a fair price. The average price of American wools in the Philadelphia and other Eastern markets is 4 1-10 cents below the price at which similar wools can be imported plus the duty. Judge William Lawrence, President of the National and Ohio Associations, urged these points and held that the Grange ought to become a political power on all but purely political party questions.

City Paymasters in a Runaway.

In a runaway on Reade Street, near Centre Street, yesterday, John Burnett and Nicholas Mould, Assistant City Paymasters, and James Curry, a patrolman, were thrown from a carriage in which they were driving, but fortunately none of them was injured. Burnett and Mould were on their way to pay off the stablemen of the Street Cleaning Department, and the patrolman was acting as guardian of the funds, which were in a small hand satchel. Notwithstanding the danger of the situation, the men did not lose sight of the funds, but kept firm hold of them, even when thrown to the ground.

Conductors Gave Friends Transfers.

Ten conductors on the Belt Line cars were discharged yesterday for giving transfers to their friends. They were caught by "spotters," who learned that the conductors had given away whole bunches of transfers to their friends, supplying them also with punches, with which to punch the transfers for whatever point they wished to go to. The company claims that it has lost hundreds of dollars through this scheme.

Lightning in Milford, Mass.

MILFORD, Mass., Sept. 1.—An exceedingly heavy shower passed over this town this afternoon, during which the precipitation was 2 inches. St. Mary's Catholic Church was struck by lightning and damaged to the extent of $4,000; a house and barn on Purchase Street, owned by A. J. Putnam, were struck by lightning and totally destroyed, and many residences were damaged.

Killed While Hunting.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 1.—William Palmer, a young man of Beverly, N. J., was accidentally shot in the stomach by a companion while gunning in the meadows near Beverly this evening and was instantly killed.

NEWPORT SWIMMERS FAIL

James D. W. Cutting and William Burden Engage in a Ten-Mile Contest.

BOTH APPROACHED THE GOAL

Their Progress Through the Water Impeded by a Heavy Thunderstorm When the Journey's End Was at Hand.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—The swim from Narragansett Pier to Newport was nearly completed by James D. W. Cutting and William Burden. Both swimmers left here this morning in the steamer Manisses for Narragansett Pier, in company with James B. Stokes, who coached for Mr. Cutting, and J. McSargent. Mr. Burden was accompanied by his trainer, Swimming Master Boyer of Spouting Rock Beach. The day was the warmest of the season, and the water as smooth as a millpond until about 6 o'clock, when a heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy winds and rain, set in.

At the Pier the swimmers started from the beach at 12:15 o'clock, with an ebb tide. Before leaving the Pier both swimmers were massaged and each swallowed an egg and was rubbed down with porpoise oil. In the catboat Carrie followed Messrs. Stokes and McSargent and Swimming Master Boyer. The swimmers used the side and breast strokes and at times swam on their backs. Neither swallowed anything except a milk punch during the contest. The match was designed to ascertain how much of the distance between Narragansett Pier and Newport the swimmers could cover, and was a friendly affair.

At Beaver Tail, I. Townsend Burden met the swimmers in his naphtha launch Marguerita, and here Swimming Master Boyer joined the Burdens, while Messrs. Stokes and Sargent continued on in the Carrie. On kept the swimmers, with excellent stroke and about neck and neck, but soon afterward Mr. Cutting was seen to make a spurt. He took the lead and held it. At Prof. Agassiz's place Mr. Cutting landed and was taken on board his father's launch quite exhausted at 6:15 o'clock. He was brought to the station of the New York Yacht Club, where he was massaged. After a half hour's rest he was dressed and went to his home, accompanied by his father and brother, by this time in good condition.

While Mr. Burden was being cared for at the yacht club station by his relatives and Superintendent Whitten, a severe thunderstorm began, and fears were expressed for the rest of the party, but at 7:55 o'clock the Carrie was sighted coming up to the yacht club wharf, with Mr. Cutting standing in the stern sheets, wrapped in a blanket, between Messrs Stokes and Sargent. When the Carrie had been secured to the wharf, Mr. Cutting was taken upstairs and was rubbed down with brandy by Swimming Master Boyer. When asked by a reporter, Mr. Cutting said he felt very good, but very hungry.

It was learned from Mr. Cutting that while off Fort Adams the party in the Carrie prevailed upon Mr. Cutting to come in to the catboat, owing to the danger from the storm, and later he did so, then having finished a swim of about nine miles, one mile short of the distance of ten miles between the Pier and Newport.

NEWPORT SOCIETY EVENTS.

Arrangements for the Entertainment of the Russian Ambassador—Personal and General Notes.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—His Excellency, the Ambassador of Russia, Count Cassini, with the Countess Cassini, will arrive in Newport Saturday noon, as the guests of Dwight Braman, at his cottage on the Cliffs. The Ambassador has never visited Newport. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Braman will give a small luncheon in honor of Count Cassini. There will be eighteen guests, and the function is to occur at the Golf Club.

Later in the afternoon a general tea will be held, when the cottagers will be presented to the Ambassador, the Countess, and the two Secretaries of the Russian Legation by Mr. Braman. Sunday evening Mr. Braman will entertain at dinner at the Casino in honor of his guest. Later, during the stay of the Ambassador and the Countess, a series of entertainments will be given by the cottagers in their honor.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has introduced another new dinner fad, a minstrel performance. This occurred this evening, when Mrs. Oelrichs gave a dinner party to fourteen guests at Grey Craig, Mr. O. H. P. Belmont having given Mrs. Oelrichs the use of Grey Craig for the purpose. A colored minstrel troupe gave a show during and after the dinner.

Lieut. Commander Herbert Winslow, United States Navy, is still at the naval hospital on Coaster's Harbor Island, recovering from the effects of an operation performed at the Key West Hospital. When the patient has fully recovered he will join the supply tug Fern as her Commander.

An excursion from Boston consisting of twelve cars with 666 people on board arrived yesterday. On Labor Day another large excursion will come by rail from Boston.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include A. D. Rosen, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. L. Delano and Miss Helen Delano, Miss M. T. Hosmer, and Miss A. F. Green of Woburn.

Howard Bronson, the amateur whip of New York, has arrived with his traps and horses for the Horse Show.

The great heat of to-day, the warmest day of the Summer, with the thermometer registering 87 degrees in the shade, was felt severely by man and beast alike. The humidity made the atmosphere stifling during the early hours of the forenoon, but by 3 o'clock Newport's afternoon breeze swept over the city and was joyously received. There was an absence of fine equipages on the avenue during the morning, and the bathing at both Bailey's and Easton's Beaches was enjoyed by large crowds of people.

Charles F. Bates has arrived from New York with a large number of handsome horses and carriages for the coming horse show.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will entertain at dinner at the Breakers on Tuesday and Friday evenings next.

L. H. Dulles of Philadelphia is the guest of John W. Ellis at Stone Acre.

A large number of cottagers and Summer residents at Narragansett Pier have arranged to visit Newport daily during the horse show. They will travel to and fro on the steamer Manisees.

The condition of Miss Louise Ellery, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Ellery, upon whom an operation was recently made for appendicitis, is rapidly improving.

Mrs. Hearn and Miss Hearn of New Orleans are guests at the Club Cottage.

Polo will not be allowed to die in Newport, for arrangements have been made by the Westchester Polo Club to raise the polo grounds at the Newport Country Club and to fill in the sides by extending them. The top of the present skin will be raised one foot and the work will be started in time to be completed next Summer for the early polo practice.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson entertained last evening in honor of her daughter, Miss Hubert.

E. Rollins More leaves for Montauk Point to-morrow morning on the tug Sisson to bring back his brother, who is in camp there.

Col. and Mrs. William Jay arrived from New York this evening.

Hermann Oelrichs arrived here this evening and received a most hearty welcome on all sides.

J. R. Roosevelt of Hyde Park is the guest of Major Perry Belmont.

H. A. Robbins has returned to New York.

Mrs. Henry T. Sloane has indefinitely postponed her dinner dance.

Frederick Jewell Dieter of New York is at the Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith and Mr. Frederick O. Beach have arrived for the remainder of the season

Corp. Maxwell Norman, the Rough Rider, is now able to drive about daily.

Mrs. John H. Davis and Miss Davis are visiting at Bar Harbor.

The Right Rev. Bishop Leonard of Ohio will preach at Trinity Church Sunday.

Theodore Meyer of New York is the guest of Frederick Sheldon.

Mrs. T. M. Davis entertained at dinner to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Keck of Passaic, N. J., are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp entertained at dinner to-night.

Mrs. Cadwallader entertained at dinner to-night, and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock entertained at luncheon.

Mrs. J. Amory Codman held a reception this afternoon.

Mrs. Potter Palmer and R. T. Wilson entertained at dinner this evening.

Among the cottage entertainers to-morrow evening will be Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. George L. Rives, and Mrs. H. M. Brooks. I. Townsend Burden will entertain a number of Howard college friends at dinner at Fairlawn.

THE NEWPORT GOLFERS.

Final Round in the Contest for the President's Cup—Other Games Awaken Interest.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—It will be William Vanderpoel against G. G. Hubbard, in the final round for the President's Cup in the annual tourney of the Newport Golf Club. Vanderpoel to-day beat G. McSargent 5 up 3 to go, in the third round, and Hubbard beat G. C. Clark, Jr., 4 up 2 to go. Sargent made the best qualifying score among the sixteen contestants for the President's Trophy.

The third day of the tourney was the hottest of the season. The temperature ranged from 95 to 100 degrees. There was nothing except a light breeze to relieve the players. Considering the conditions the playing was excellent, although little brilliancy cropped out. For the first time this year ladies trooped over the links, following the plays, their bright parasols and gowns dotting the charming prospects most agreeably. The third round for the President's Cup began at 10 o'clock.

G. McSargent, who yesterday ended 1 up, 19 holes, played Vanderpoel, who ended 1 up, and G. G. Hubbard, who ended 4 up, 2 to play, was against G. C. Clarke, Jr., who ended 1 up at the end of the first nine. This morning Hubbard led Clarke 1 up and Vanderpoel stood down.

Hubbard did rather the best work this morning, making a splendid iron shot at the third hole, reaching the green in two. Occasionally his driving was poorly calculated, which brought him into the high grass. Vanderpoel, who is a long driver, with a free, graceful style, has a dogged persistence and a way of keeping his head that the temperature made apparent to the spectators. His nerve did more for him to-day than his grasp of technicalities.

Thus far the tourney has brought out a steady line of surprises. Hubbard, from the outset, has been looked upon as a coming man, but it seems he has already arrived. Vanderpoel's merit was recognized, but there were plenty of wagers in Clarke's favor the last twenty-four hours, particularly after he shut out Abraham Barker so neatly yesterday afternoon.

The first round for the Consolation Cup, match play, 18 holes, began at 10:30 o'clock. This was open to the light players making the best scores in the medal round. On the first round A. E. Patterson beat W. L. Mauran 5 up and 4 to play. J. T. Mauran beat Milton S. Barger 7 up and 6 to play. Grenville Kane beat W. P. Thompson 1 up, R. P. Huntington beat F. H. Boylan 2 up 1 to play. On the second round J. T. Mauran beat A. E. Patterson 2 up and Grenville Kane beat R. P. Huntington 1 up. Kane is a member of the Narragansett Pier Club and J. T. Mauran is a member of the Agawan Club.

The finals on the President's Cup and the Consolation Cup will come Saturday, the final day of the tourney, when the clubs will entertain the Russian Embassy, which has been spending the Summer at Narragansett Pier. To-morrow the Handicap Cup presented by Oliver H. P. Belmont will be fought for, at thirty-six holes, medal play, handicap limited to eighteen strokes.

Saratoga's Floral Fete.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for the floral fête, which will be held in Saratoga on Tuesday next, and there is every promise that the pageant will be most brilliant. Owing to the large number of Autumn visitors at the Springs the proprietors of the Grand Union Hotel will prolong the season at that house until Sept. 15. A pleasant way to reach Saratoga in time for the floral fête is to take the Albany Day Line's palace steamer on Labor Day, Monday morning, leaving Desbrosses Street at 8.40 A. M., and Twenty-second Street at 9 A. M., and enjoy the sail up the Hudson River as far as Albany. Those only desiring an outing for the day may make excursions to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, where connection is made with the down boat.

Banks-Bregaro Wedding.

Mme. Sophie Christine Bregaro, widow of Enrique Bregaro, at one time Italian Consul at Ponce, Puerto Rico, and grandniece of the late Archbishop Tegner of Sweden, was married yesterday at noon to Warren Sanford Banks, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edmund Banks of 167 East Eighty-third Street. Mr. Banks is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Founders and Patriots of America, and the Crescent Athletic Club. The ceremony was private, none but members of the immediate families being present. The Rev. Edmund Banks Smith, a cousin of the groom officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Banks will spend the remainder of the season at the latter's Long Branch cottage, and will make their home in New York.

Barry—Mathews.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—Miss Julia Lane Mathews, daughter of William Mathews of Howard County, Md., and Robert McKean Barry of New York, formerly of this city, were married to-day in Mount Calvary Church by the Rev. Robert H. Payne. Miss Martha Brockett of Alexandria, Va., was maid of honor and Alexander Cumming of Catonsville was best man. The ushers were William Ryan of New York, Casey Barry, Clinton Merriman, and Charles Keidel of Baltimore. The bridegroom is a son of the late Robert Casey Barry, one of the most prominent criminal lawyers of Baltimore. His mother and his sister, Mrs. Clarence McDowell, are among the leaders of Baltimore society. Mr. and Mrs. Barry will live at Allendale, N. J.

Help for German Widow Wanted.

The Charity Organization Society again renews its appeal for funds with which to pay the rent for one year of a German widow with three children to support, $60 being still needed to make up the required amount. The society acknowledges the following additional contributions for this case: "J. B. J.," $10; Mary Edey, "C. W. A.," H. Gertrude Thomas, and Mrs. Winfield Scott, $5 each; "H. C. F.," $3; "C. A. S.," $1. The society also acknowledged the following contributions in response to its appeal in behalf of a woman suffering from cancer: "J. A. H.," and cash, $10 each; "A. M. S.," Mrs. Nicholas Fish, "F. B.," "C. H. M.," "F. S. H.," and Cash, $5 each; C. J. Carll and "H. C. F.," $3 each; "R. C. J., $2. Sufficient money has now been received for this case.

ROBERT MANTELL INSOLVENT.

The Actor Says It Is Largely Due to Alimony Payments.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Robert Mantell will file a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court through his attorney, Richard Wade, to-morrow afternoon. In speaking of this step Mr. Mantell said, when seen to-night in his dressing room at the Great Northern Theatre:

"My compulsory payment of alimony after my divorce from my first wife in New York four years ago is one of my greatest burdens. The court first assessed me $100 a week, but I afterward secured a prunning down of this sum to $55 a week. But even with this reduction I am a good many months behind in the matter.

"Then my second wife's fatal illness last Winter cost me dearly. My play of last year was not a success financially. The whole truth of the matter is that I owe more than I can manage to pay, and I want to rearrange things and begin all over again. I want to play again in New York, and I can't do that now with unpaid alimony hanging over me."

J. S. T. Stranahan Improving.

SARATOGA, Sept. 1.—J. S. T. Stranahan of Brooklyn, who was prostrated by apoplexy on Tuesday morning, and has been unconscious over forty-eight hours, during which time he has eaten nothing, was able to take some light nourishment to-day. Afterward he lapsed into a heavy slumber. His ability to take liquids has given his family and attendants a faint hope that he may at least temporarily recover. Late to-night his condition was somewhat improved.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Stuart Robson Produces a Comedy by Augustus Thomas at Wallack's.

"THE MEDDLER" IS FULL OF WIT

Anthony Hope's "Adventure of Lady Ursula" Presented at the Lyceum by Sothern.

The comedy in three acts, by Augustus Thomas, which was acted at Wallack's Theatre last night under the title of "The Meddler," was identified early in the performance by folks in the house who keep in touch with theatrical doings as a piece Mr. Thomas wrote some years ago, and then called "Don't Tell Her Husband." With that label it was presented at a single performance to secure copyright in London, and acted in San Francisco by one of the local stock companies. It has never been seen in New York, however.

"The Meddler" treats of contemporary American life. Its personages are supposed to be the folks one meets every day—a "practical," not too sensible young business man and his pretty wife who is vain and coquettish; a retired sea Captain with his youngish wife, a fellow who writes popular "erotic" novels, a large divorced lady about to try matrimony the second time, a headstrong girl, and, finally, an artist of very ordinary intellectual capacity, who has an exceedingly good heart and is given to meddling with other people's affairs. The moral arrived at in this play is that one should mind his own business and let his neighbors' alone. Of course, though, Mr. Thomas does not write plays to enforce morals, but to exhibit the conflict of human character and passion in action.

In a purely literary sense "The Meddler" shows Mr. Thomas quite at his best. The characters are well selected, and are presented without the glamour of romance and, except in Act II., when the screen scene of "The School for Scandal," and the little French milliner who cannot understand English, are deliberately reverted to, with as little as possible of mere theatricalism. The telling of the story, with an abrupt beginning and an interrogation point, so to speak, at the close, is clever from the novelist's point of view, if not from the dramatist's. The dialogue is too good to be described as merely witty, though it is enlivened by many flashes of real wit, for each personage speaks his or her own language, and the brightness of the talk does not depend on deliberate jesting. The few serious passages, too, are as true and as effective as the comic scenes.

It will be seen that Mr. Thomas's comedy is a work of unusual merit. But alas! it has its defects, which must be briefly stated at the risk of making the statement of them seem too bald and uncompromising. In the construction one of the elemental rules of stagecraft has been ignored. Until more than half the play is finished the spectator's vision is not allowed to get ahead of that of the persons of the drama. The result is that the minds of the audience are not held in subjection to dramatic action.

One finds himself speculating, for instance, as to whether Mrs. Bancroft is a bad or a good woman. As a matter of fact, she is neither, and it does not matter which she is, but one is not sure of that until the end of the last act. Thus, the fall of the drop upon Act I. finds the sensitive spectator in a perplexed mood; he sees there is fun to come, and what is better, genuine developments of human nature, but he does not know yet how to take it all. At that moment, when Bancroft has just come to the droll conclusion that his wife has been flirting with the comical artist, Eli, the spectator would feel sure that there was nothing serious in the relations of Mrs. Bancroft and Chandler, if the lady had not acted in such a doubtful and bewildering way. And while after Act II. the same spectator feels sure that Mrs. Bancroft has been fooling not only her husband, but all her acquaintances as well, and will elope with Chandler before the next act is well under way, at the end of the third act he is inclined to feel sorry she did not elope, and vexed with the author for ending his play in a manner which, if original and ingenious, is yet, to the common mind, unsatisfactory.

Mr. Thomas has, in fact, chosen to take a serious, even a sombre view of the social fabric—as sombre as Pinero's in "The Benefit of the Doubt"—but to be very merry in his treatment of it. The result is an incongruous effect.

Doubtless, though, the performance, which exaggerated this incongruity, will nevertheless benefit the author, in a pecuniary sense, rather more than another kind of performance might do. Stuart Robson, who presents the play, and acts the part of the well-meaning artist whose attempt to save his friend's household from ruin, leads to all the trouble, does not, to be sure, force it into undue prominence. But his prodigiously comic personality, his wooden countenance, his staccato utterance, and his long-familiar squeak inevitably give an extravagant turn to the fun. Mr. Robson acts the part well. But, of course, he makes Frank Eli such an indescribably droll fellow that one wonders how the other personages manage to hold their countenances.

Of the other actors the best are Harold Russell as the stupid husband, Mrs. Robson as the amiable divorcée, and Theodore Hamilton as the old sea Captain. Mr. Kellerd's persistently sepulchral air and suggestion of brutality are surely mistakes. A "ladies' man" ought to have some charm. "Maude Granger rather overdoes her one good scene, and Miss Bouroughs may have helped to make the character of Mr. Thomas's heroine seem so opaque. Certainly her smiling composure in the critical scenes of Act I. is not to be easily accounted for. The piece has been not too well staged. The performance was kindly received by a very large and very hot audience.

Francis Eli	Stuart Robson
Mr. Chandler	John E. Kellerd
Capt. Oliphant	Theodore Hamilton
Mr. Bancroft	Harold Russell
Mr. Shirlaw	George Pauncefort
Henderson	Walter Deming
Mrs. Porter	Mrs. Robson
Mrs. Oliphant	Maude Granger
Bessie	Gertrude Perry
Mrs. Bancroft	Marie Burroughs

MR. SOTHERN'S ENGAGEMENT.

"The Adventure of Lady Ursula" at the Lyceum Theatre.

Virginia Harned as Lady Ursula Barrington has a role quite as prominent and even a trifle more arduous in the performance than Sir George Sylvester, the character taken by Sothern in the new comedy by Anthony Hope produced at the Lyceum Theatre last night. The play is fluently written and pleasing, nevertheless, and Mr. Sothern has not done ill to give it a place in his repertory. The action passes within twenty-four hours in and near London in the era of hair powder, ruffles, and court swords, and both the scenery and the dresses are exceptionally pretty and tasteful. A play that reveals charming pictures has a fair chance for success nowadays, even if it is not intrinsically virile and powerfully dramatic, as witness the run of "A Virginia Courtship" last season. But the piece must not be dull, which "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" surely is not.

Sir George Sylvester is a confirmed bachelor, like Shakespeare's Benedick and Rolando in "The Honeymoon"; Lady Ursula is a sort of compound of traits in both Beatrice and Zamora, and withal a piquant and pleasing personage. In the guise of a boy she invades the supposedly crabbed bachelor's den, and in so doing involves her brother in a duel with Sir George, which thereafter she takes upon herself, thus leading to the drollest and liveliest scene in the comedy. The end, of course, is love and marriage; and more need not be said at present.

Mr. Sothern's Fall engagement, which as usual will last until nearly the end of November, began in the accustomed cheerful manner, in spite of the intense heat. The theatre was nearly filled by a friendly audience, and the cordial welcome of Mr. and Mrs. Sothern was extended also to their popular associates, Mr. and Mrs. Selten, Rowland Buckstone, Owen Fawcett, C. P. Flockton, and the others.

Sir George Sylvester	E. H. Sothern
The Earl of Hassenden	Roydon Erlynne
The Rev. Mr. Blimboe	Owen Fawcett
Mr. Dent	Morton Selten
Mr. Castleton	Arthur R. Lawrence
Mr. Robert Clifford	Marshall Stedman
Mr. Ward	Daniel Jarrett
Mr. Devereux	George E. Bryant
Quilton	Rowland Buckstone
Mills	C. P. Flockton
Dorothy Fenton	Rebecca Warren
Mrs. Fenton	Kate Pattison Selten
Lady Ursula Barrington	Virginia Harned

NEW GRAND OPERA COMPANY.

One Has Been Organised to Present Opera at Regular Theatre Prices.

The International Opera Company, which will give grand opera in Italian and English this season at regular theatre prices, has just been organized. The present plan is to give only two operas, "Carmen," and "Romeo and Juliet," in English, and the balance of the répertoire, including "Faust," "Il Trovatore," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "I Pagliacci," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and "La Bohème," in Italian.

An Italian tenor by the name of Salvo Panbianchi, who sang at San Carlo last season and also in Madrid, and two Americans, George Mitchell, who has recently completed a five years' course of study in Italy, and Henry Gunson, are among the prominent artists secured. The most important engagement is that of Clementine De Vere, who will sing the prima donna rôles both in English and Italian. Mme. Kronold-Koort will be the dramatic soprano of the organization, and her principal rôle will be that of Carmen. The principal contraltos are Eleanor Broadfoot, an American girl; Louise Engel, and Amelia Fieldes. The baritones are Signor Virgilio Bellati and Wilfred Goff. The company will open the season in Washington, Oct. 17, and from there will go to Cleveland, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, bringing the season to a close in New York in April. Signor Romualdo Sapio will be the musical director.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles Frohman has arranged to have the Empire Theatre stock company leave New York to-morrow morning for Chicago in a special train, where they will open the new Powers's Theatre, formerly Hooley's, on Monday night with "The Conquerors."

Lew Bloom, who plays the part of the stage doorkeeper in Hoyt's "A Day and a Night," suddenly terminated his connection with the company last night by walking out of the theatre shortly before the time for the curtain to rise, and delaying the performance for some little time. He refused to continue with his part owing to a disagreement with Mr. Hoyt as to how the character should be played. Fortunately Sidney Mansfield, another member of the company, had been given the part to study last Monday, and he was prepared to take Bloom's place.

Sergt. Edward J. Rice, who has been doing garrison duty with the First Battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment at Fort Slocum for the last three months, resumed his place in the box office of the Manhattan Theatre yesterday, where he has been employed for many years. The reconstructed theatre reopens to-morrow night with the farcical French comedy "The Turtle," and the cast will include W. J. Ferguson, M. A. Kennedy, Henry Bergman, George W. Leslie, Harry Allen, Sadie Martinot, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Merri Osborne, Grace George, and Agnes Findlay.

Fatal Bicycle Accident.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 1.—Philip Buck, aged fifteen, of Worcester, Vt., met with an accident yesterday morning that cost him his life. He was a novice at bicycle riding. While he was crossing a bridge over the North Branch, near Worcester Village, his wheel came in contact with the stay girder and he was thrown into the river bed some twelve feet below. Buck died from internal injuries later in the day.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry Haffen.

Henry Haffen, sixty-eight years old, an uncle of Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, died at his home, 468 Forest Avenue, Wednesday, after a lingering illness of Bright's disease. He was born in Germany, and came to this country about forty years ago. He embarked in the distillery business, but sold out his plant, and about eighteen years ago accepted the position of boss carpenter in the yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, which position he held at the time of his death. He leaves six children. Funeral services will be held at his late residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Birch of Bethany Presbyterian Church, in East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, will officiate. The interment will be in Woodlawn.

Dr. William Henry Bennett.

Dr. William Henry Bennett, the Brooklyn physician, died at his home, 831 President Street, early yesterday morning of heart failure, aged fifty-four years. He was born in Brooklyn, where he received his early education, and was a graduate of the New York Medical University. He had practiced in Brooklyn for twenty-three years, and was a member of the Kings County Medical Society. He is survived by a widow and three sons. The funeral will be held to-night at 8 o'clock from the family residence. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Dr. John L. Neilson, U. S. N.

Dr. John L. Neilson, Medical Inspector at the Charlestown Navy Yary, died yesterday at Boston. Dr. Neilson's death was sudden, heart disease being assigned as the cause. He was in his fifty-fourth year, and had been twenty-nine years in the service. A widow, a daughter, and a son, who is Surgeon of the repair ship Vulcan, survive the Inspector.

Obituary Notes.

THERESA PEYSER, who died at her home, 35 West Ninetieth Street, on Thursday, in the sixty-third year of her age, was the widow of S. M. Peyser, a well-known merchant, who retired from active life in 1865. She leaves a son, Eugene P. Peyser, and a daughter, Mrs. Julia Helburn.

Judge C. C. EATON of Middlesex, Vt., died Tuesday from an apoplectic stroke as he was sitting in his chair. He was a brother of Dorman B. Eaton, the civil service reformer of New York and half-brother of Marcus O. Gilman, the scholar, author, and antiquarian of Chicago and Vermont. A wife and two daughters survive.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

MARRIED.

BANKS—BREGARO.—At New York City on Thursday, Sept. 1, by the Rev. Edmund Banks Smith, Sophie Christine Bregaro to Warren Sanford Banks.

DIED.

BENNETT.—In Brooklyn on Thursday, Sept. 1, 1898, William H. Bennett, M. D., aged 54 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 839 President Street, on Friday, at 8 o'clock P. M.

DUNCAN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 31, at his residence, 131 West 92d St., Edward M. Duncan, son of the late Ralph and Jane (Bartow) Duncan, aged 76 years.

Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, West 92d St., on Saturday, Sept. 3, at 3 P. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

GRIFFEN.—On the 31st inst., John L. Griffen, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral from Friends' Meeting House, 15th St. and Rutherfurd Place, on the 6th day, 9th month, 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, 1898, Agnes C. Lewis, widow of the late Abraham W. Lewis, in her 83d year.

Funeral services at her late residence, 136 West 136th St., on Monday, Sept. 5, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

LOTT.—Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1898, Effie Whitmore Lott, wife of James V. Lott and daughter of the late John Sniffen, Jr.

Funeral services at her late residence, 145 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Friday, Sept. 2, at 8 P. M.

McKEEVER.—On Aug. 31, at Mount Sinai Hospital, of typhoid fever, E. Percy McKeever, Company K, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, in his 21st year, son of Daniel McKeever.

Funeral from his father's residence, 2,625 Marion Av., on Friday, at 12 noon. Interment in Woodlawn.

PEYSER.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, Theresa, widow of the late S. M. Peyser, aged 67 years.

Funeral private, from her late residence, 35 West 90th St.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

Chicago Enterprise.

From The Chicago Record.

Since the City Council passed the fender ordinance the officials of the various street railway companies have been besieged by persons with suggestions for fenders. The other day while President Bowen of the Chicago City Railway Company was recovering from a two hours' tete-a-tete with a man who had a fender "that was just the thing the company needed," a middle-aged man was shown into his office.

"How do," said the visitor, as he proceeded to take a blue print from his pocket. "I thought that I might be able to interest you a little in a fender scheme of mine. I have a thing that will be invaluable to the car companies if it is given a fair trial. My fender is constructed on the automatic-gate principle." He spread the blue print on the desk before the President. "I'll show you how it works. Just as soon as it strikes an object it hurls it away from the track as quick as a flash. Now, if a man were to get in its way he would be tossed out of danger before he knew what had happened. You cannot do bet—"

"But what if there should be a stone wall or a wagon or something else that's hard for the man to land against; what then?" interrupted the President.

"Oh, but the car company would not be responsible for anything that would happen after the fellow was off the track, would it?"

"You are not a railroad man, are you?"

"I used to be, but I'm in the undertaking business now."

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 1.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ALEXANDER, John, 340 W. 55th St.	56	30
ANDERSON, Ada, Manh. State Hosp.	30	30
ALBERTS, Hiram J., 2,141 8th Av.	1	30
ADELSTEIN, Abram, 218 Madison St.	1	31
BURSINEY, Dora T., Astoria	43	31
BARTEL, Lea, 242 Cherry St.	30	31
BROWN, Katharine, 793 7th Av.	1	30
BLUM, Mary, Foundling Hosp.	1	29
BIONDELELLA, M., 150 Cherry St.	1	31
*BLUTE, Bridget, 237 E. 102d St.	39	1
BARCLAY, George, 431 W. 38th St.	1	30
*BREITWEISER, Mary, 526 W. 49th.	11	1
BIRDSALL, John S., 1,838 3d Av.	48	30
CHUINS, William, 159 W. 51st St.	63	31
*CROMBIE, Andrew, 658 11th Av.	1	1
CONWAY, John, 41 3d Av.	66	30
CLAIR, Annie, Foundling Hosp.	1	26
COOGAN, Patrick J., Brooklyn	47	30
COWAN, Patrick, 162 E. 84th St.	51	30
CANTOIN, Bessie, 214 Elizabeth St.	46	31
DELMAN, Solomon, Beth Israel Hosp.	38	31
DOYLE, James, Elizabeth St., near Bleecker	54	31
DE ATRIO, Donato, 39 Crosby St.	2	31
DANIELS, James, 29 Henry St.	25	29
DONDREA, Mary, 86 Chrystie St.	10	31
DOUGHERTY, Dennis, 1,302 3d Av.	45	31
DUNCAN, Edward M., 131 W. 92d St.	76	31
FISHER, John, 423 E. 74th St.	66	31
FAHEY, John, 123 Worth St.	65	31
FLOYD, William, 1,563 Lexington Av.	54	30
GORMLEY, Florence, 334 E. 81st St.	1	31
GOLDMAN, A. J., 109 Delancey St.	1	31
GRIFFIN, John L., 215 E. 15th St.	78	31
GAGLOUPEAU, Marie, 168 E. 74th.	61	31
GILMORE, Margaret, 206 W. 27th St.	40	29
*GARBARINO, Teresa, 5 Roosevelt St.	38	1
*GREENBERG, Celia, 9 Forsyth St.	35	1
GARDINER, Kate, 310 E. 107th St.	2	29
*GOOD, Tony, 12½ Washington St.	23	1
GANNON, John, 280 Bowery	22	31
GOODSTEIN, Lilly, 240 Henry St.	4	31
*GOLDBERG, H., Randall's Island	1	1
HACKETT, S. H., 129 Washington Pl.	45	31
HAYNES, Abraham, 325 W. 11th St.	37	30
HULTON, James, Randall's Island	1	29
HANLEY, Lillie G., 321 W. 38th St.	27	29
*HERBERT, Frank, 450 Pearl St.	34	1
*HENWOOD, Annie, 781 11th Av.	1	1
*HUGHES, Isabel, 226 W. 10th St.	24	1
JOERGER, Caroline, 46 Thompson St.	48	31
JACOB, Adam, 1,624 Avenue B	58	31
KAPLAN, Etta, 197 Broome St.	41	31
KEALY, Margaret, 186 Hester St.	43	30
KERNAN, Kate, 698 10th Av.	23	30
*KRAKAWAK, Malke, 3 Attorney St.	1	1
*LOREY, John A., 226 1st Av.	73	1
LAHEY, Margaret, Randall's Island	1	30
LEWIS, Mary, 355 Hudson St.	50	31
MAHON, Mary, Foundling Hosp.	1	27
MEYER, Frank, 523 E. 15th St.	1	31
MALLON, Mary, 109 W. 64th St.	27	31
MULHAIRE, Owen, 510 E. 83d St.	48	30
MOON, Mary, 269 Elizabeth St.	1	31
*MUNSON, Henrietta, 302 E. 23d St.	67	1
*MONOCO, P., 247 Elizabeth St.	1	1
*MOORE, Florence A., 110 E. 114th.	18	1
McCRACKEN, William V., 1 Hamilton Terrace	62	30
McCOURT, George, 308 E. 93d St.	22	31
NICHOLSON, Michael J., 309 E. 82d.	38	31
*NACHT, Rebecca, 580 3d Av.	56	1
O'CONNELL, Elizabeth, 405 E. 28th.	1	31
*PURSCHE, Katharina, 310 E. 88th.	45	1
REBELIER, Matilda, 987 Tremont Av.	38	30
RAFFERTY, Mary, 599 11th Av.	20	27
ROMANOS, Anthony, 600 W. 52d St.	59	30
ROBBINS, Helen A., 245 E. 94th St.	52	31
SMITH, Nora, 810 2d Av.	26	31
*SMENKLER, Sarah, 180 Madison St.	29	1
*SCHALL, Johanna, 436 6th St.	70	1
SKOLINCK, Harris, 12 Hamilton St.	30	30
SHERMAN, Mary, 304 Mulberry St.	50	30
SCHULTZ, Lena, Randall's Island	1	29
*SOMOL, Henry, 320 E. 71st St.	1	1
*SWEENEY, Julia, 101 Wall St.	29	1
SPIESS, Maria, 125 Amsterdam Av.	24	31
TERRELL, Christina, 124 W. 26th St.	37	29
TUOHEY, Edward, 416 3d Av.	30	31
TRENIG, Julius, 46 Manhattan St.	5	31
WEIGAND, Michael, 299 E. 8th St.	60	30
WEISSER, Selina, 2,688 8th Av.	40	30
WOLF, Charles, 125 E. Houston St.	29	31
WEBB, Lizzie, Almshouse	49	31
WALTON, Crawford, Children's Hosp.	29	28
WILLIAMS, Thomas J., 450 Pearl St.	34	31

*Date of death Sept. 1.

Brooklyn.

ARMAND, Mary, 33 Little St.	33	30
ANDERSON, George, 132 Norman Av.	1	31
AHERNE, Margaret, 45 Cheever Place	70	31
BRESLOF, Isaac, 27 Navy St.	1	31
*BOGART, William, K. C. Penitentiary	52	1
BLAKE, Edward, 203 Nassau Av.	45	31
CAVANAGH, Patrick, 894 De Kalb Av.	68	31
CUFF, Mary, 362 Flushing Av.	1	30
CAVANAGH, Bridget, 1,472 Gates Av.	48	31
DURTHALER, Wilhelm, 269 Stagg St.	1	31
DATHE, Mary 65th St. and 12th Av.	73	30
DEARING, Ida, 874 Myrtle Av.	12	30
EMANUEL, Walter, 132 Johnson St.	1	31
*EGAN, Edward, 107 Nassau St.	33	1
FLYNN, Margaret, 194 Nelson St.	52	31
GUTHRIE, Edna, E. 35th St. and Avenue C	1	30
GILMOUR, Catherine, 140 Clifton Pl.	21	30
GREENBURG, Michael, 168 N. 4th.	2	31
HULTGRAN, John, 105 Butler St.	1	31
HENDERSON, Isabella, 215 E. 12th.	76	31
HAYES, John, 135 Stockholm St.	78	31
JOHNSON, Francis, 15 Beach Place	1	30
JACOBS, Ellen, 156 Colyer St.	52	31
KING, Mary, 36 Hudson Av.	1	30
KENNY, James, 11 Marcy Av.	66	30
LARNEY, Bessie, 214 Hudson Av.	1	30
LIQUORI, Catello, 6 Atlantic Av.	87	31
MORRISSEY, Thomas, 98 Tremont St.	23	30
MUSPRATT, Adelaide, Shore Road and 71st St.	32	30
MOLLER, Charles, 323 Sheffield St.	73	31
McCOOL, Annie, 2,047 Bergen St.	19	29
McCORMACK, John, 414 4th Av.	1	26
O'HARA, Katie, 419 Baltic St.	1	31
POTTER, William, 231 N. 7th St.	1	30
PETERSON, August, 693 Union St.	40	31
ROAD, Lincoln, K. C. Almshouse	1	30
REISCHMANN, Barbara, 334 Devoe	21	30
ROWLAND, William, 186 Oakland	15	30
ROBERT, George, 579 De Kalb Av.	22	31
SHEA, John, 236 Herkimer St.	6	31
SMITH, Margaret, 299 Prospect Pl.	62	30
SEMAR, Catherine, 205 Hamburg Av.	35	30
SPECKIN, Kate, 138 Dikeman St.	1	31
THIBAUDOT, Andrew, 124 N. 5th.	1	31
TULL, Frank, 443 Tompkins Av.	62	30
VOLKERTH, August, 257 Court St.	66	30
VENNEN, Gesena, 41 Elton St.	7	31
WAILLANT, Amelia, 212 Ten Eyck.	5	31
WALDORF, William, 225 Adelphi St.	1	31
WALKERT, Frank, 231 Kingsland Av.	27	31
WILBERT, Katherine, 544 Jerome St.	22	30

*Date of death Sept. 1.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETONS'
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.
SEPTEMBER, 1898.

Geological Water Ways Across Central America. J. W. Spencer. Illustrated.
A fully illustrated geological account of the region in Central America through which the proposed Nicaragua Canal will probably pass.

Curiosities of American Coinage. A. E. Outerbridge, Jr. Illustrated.
Describes a number of old and curious samples of early American attempts at coinage.

The Nationalization of the Railroads of Switzerland. M. Horace Micheli.
An account of the causes which have led up to and the probable results of this latest national experiment in socialism.

College Women and the New Science. Charlotte S. Angstman.
Discusses the tendency of the "new woman movement" toward domestic science, and points out the enlarged usefulness which is to come to the movement through this tendency.

The Nation's Crisis. A. B. Ronne.
A short but timely essay on the sociological features of our present tendency toward militarism.

Sketch of Charles Goodyear. With Portrait. Clarke Dooley
An interesting and carefully compiled account of the life and work of Charles Goodyear, the discoverer of the process of vulcanization.

Other articles: The Evolution of Colonies, III.; Philosophy of Manual Training, IV.; The Case Moths, (illustrated;) A Game of Hide and Seek, (illustrated;) Christianized Megalithic Monuments, (illustrated.)

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CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New York, August 18, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

8	443	1550	1938	2164	2547	2780	3030
22	460	1588	1950	2197	2565	2812	3084
26	1311	1621	1954	2213	2612	2824	3085
92	1340	1651	1955	2214	2621	2826	3106
137	1363	1658	1972	2250	2646	2832	3125
152	1376	1738	2000	2318	2678	2855	3131
156	1379	1740	2001	2347	2708	2862	3133
256	1402	1750	2048	2408	2729	2898	3158
263	1406	1778	2085	2409	2732	2899	3203
280	1451	1821	2087	2413	2736	2901	3265
284	1505	1835	2097	2462	2745	2908	
384	1530	1855	2102	2465	2754	2987	

as the numbers of the ninety-four bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Trustees.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
23 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, August 31, 1898.

Referring to our circulars of February 25, 1897; August 31, 1897, and February 28, 1898, we give notice that we are prepared to make a further advance of $20 on each $1,000 5% bond of the above-named company, now deposited with us. Our Certificates of Deposit must be presented in order that this advance may be noted thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co. of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of September 3, 1898, to October 5, 1898.

JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

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BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
8 BROAD ST., N. Y.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

With the thermometer boiling around 100, yesterday's business on the Stock Exchange was conducted under auspices not much calculated to make men cheerful. Yet the day's transactions passed 400,000 shares, and for the most part substantial changes were advances.

The professional talent of the Stock Exchange kept nagging away at the market, but quotations did not fall off in any conspicuous quarter. A point seems to have been reached in Wall Street where continuing hysterical attacks fall flat. An extended short interest exists. And common observers recognize that most of the noisy indictments of the market are induced by the urgent hopes of traders anxious to cover.

⁂

In yesterday's market the important buyers were representative of the strongest financial interests of the country. Traders willing to scalp an eighth or a quarter of 1 per cent. at a time represented the sellers. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Vanderbilt, ex-Gov. Flower, the Messrs. Rockefeller—such are the leaders on the bull side, and from these men and from hosts of the same type came with emphasis declarations of confidence in the genuineness of the business betterment that is showing throughout the country.

In hardly a single business department is there any despondency. In nine out of ten business lines there is buoyant confidence. A canvass of general trade conditions will show that the chief complaint of business men now is that there is more business than can in such hot weather be comfortably handled.

⁂

Wall Street bears have for days past been making many wry faces over the probability that the Bank of England must advance its discount rate, make money more valuable on the other side, and thus head off imports of gold into the United States. Yesterday the Bank of England failed to warrant any of this professional lamentation. The discount rate was not advanced. Gold imports are likely to proceed.

⁂

Government bonds were fairly steady. There were sales of $181,000 threes, when issued, at 104⅞@104¾.

⁂

In State securities $100,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, sold at 9.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Telegraph	6	Illinois Steel	⅞
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅞	Int. Paper Co. pf.	½
B. & O., 1st in. pd.	1	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	1	Manhattan Con.	2⅛
Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	3	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Canadian Pacific	1½	Northern Pacific pf.	1⅝
Cleve., L. & Wh. pf.	2¾	Pitts. & West. pf.	½
Consolidated Ice	2⅝	Pullman Car	¾
Detroit Gas	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	½
General Electric	2⅛	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Great North. pf.	1¾	West Chi. Street	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	¾	Minnesota Iron	1
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Norfolk & West. pf.	½
Brunswick City	¾	Northern Pacific	½
Chicago & East. Ill.	1	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1½
Chi. & Northwest	½	Pennsylvania R. R.	½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅝
Consolidated Gas	½	Reading	½
H. B. Claflin Co.	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Iowa Central pf.	½	Wabash pf.	¾

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & I. C. Ry. 1st	2¾	Ev. & T. H. gen. 5s	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	4½	Gal., H. & H. 5s	1
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1¾	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1
Ev. & Ind. 1st con.	4½	U. P. coll. tr. 4½s	1

Bonds Declined.

Or. Short L. con. 5s	1	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $142,961,058; balance, $9,808,205; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $268,772.

Money on call in London at ¾@1 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1¾ per cent. for short and 1¾@1⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were half a cent lower at $4.83½ for sixty days and unchanged at $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82½@$4.82¾ for sixty days, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾@$4.84⅞ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅝ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16 and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows:

Chicago—50c discount. Boston—25@30c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25@40c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 89½; New York Central, ½, to 121½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 115½; Reading, ¼, to 9¾, and Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 80¼. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 59⅞; Erie first preferred, ½, to 39¼; Union Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 68¼, and St. Paul, ¼, to 116. British consols were quoted, ex interest, at 109 15-16 for money and 110 1-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased, £247,000; circulation increased, £185,000; bullion decreased, £62,124; other securities decreased, £449,000; other deposits decreased, £1,620,000; public deposits increased, £1,110,000; notes reserve decreased, £249,000; Government securities decreased, £497,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is unchanged at 48.30 per cent., compared with a decline from 54.48 per cent. to 52.13 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

In Paris rentes sold at 103f 55c and exchange on London was 25f 25c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased, 61,375,000f; Treasury account current increased, 3,425,000f; gold on hand decreased, 3,550,000f; bills discounted increased, 77,875,000f; silver on hand decreased, 560,000f.

PEORIA AND EASTERN INCOMES.

In some bond market quarters much attention is being paid Peoria and Eastern securities, especially the income bonds. The road has been making big increases in earnings, amounting to nearly 30 per cent. For the fiscal year ended June 30 the company shows interest earned on the first mortgage bonds and a surplus of some $30,000 or $40,000. In addition to this, arrangements are being made for the extension of $1,000,000 Indiana, Bloomington and Western 7 per cents. at 4 per cent., which will save the company $30,000 a year.

On the first mortgage bonds of the company there are only $8,000,000, and but $4,000,000 of the incomes. On these latter interest is being earned. They are selling around 20, and, in view of the largely increased earnings of the company, there seems to be a generally bullish sentiment upon them in the bond market.

NORTHERN PACIFIC PLANS.

The official annual report of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be made public this morning. Pamphlet copies, it is said, will be ready for distribution in Wall Street at 11 o'clock.

In addition to the full dividend of 4 per cent. upon the preferred stock of the company during the past fiscal year, the annual report's figures will show a surplus of over $3,800,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors to-day it is probable that action will be taken setting aside $3,000,000 of this surplus as a sinking fund to guarantee continuing preferred stock dividends. Even this extraordinary measure of conservatism will leave almost $1,000,000 of surplus. At the meeting of the Directors—though it may not be formulated in a specific vote—it will be officially agreed that dividends during the current fiscal year will be paid upon Northern Pacific common stock.

SUGAR TRUST.

Sugar Trust shares were fairly active and strong in yesterday's market, rising close to 146 and closing below 145.

Mr. Keene's bull pool in the stock is said to be inclined to be aggressive. Mr. Keene is an adroit manipulator, probably the ablest individual trader on the Stock Exchange; and his followers naturally are confident in the belief that he will be able to carry out his programme of putting the stock to 150 or close thereto.

Meantime professional Wall Street (which probably does not know anything about it) insists that Mr. H. O. Havemeyer has sold out his stock. Another matter much more certain is that the Standard Oil interests in Sugar Trust have let their stock go.

Much is heard on the curb round about the Stock Exchange to the effect that the next dividend is to be reduced from a 12 to an 8 per cent. rate. In so far as insiders can be induced to speak they declare such rumors to be without foundation. At the next annual meeting of the Sugar Trust the losses made in the coffee trade fight will be charged off to profit and loss.

MANHATTAN MANOEUVRES.

Manhattan Elevated Railway was more active yesteday than has been its average for a long time past. With the exception of Northern Pacific preferred, it was the most largely dealt in of any stock on the Exchange. After opening around 95 and selling under that figure, it suddenly spurted upward, at one time approximating 98. The closing price was a fraction above 97.

The Street was full of rather wild tales of what is or may be going on in Manhattan affairs. One series of reports had it that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan had already bought control of the property. Another set of rumors represented that Mr. George Gould was buying back some of the 30,000 shares of stock he lately sold out. Incidentally, Mr. Russell Sage was reported as buying 800 shares of stock.

Current talk on the Street dealt also with plans said to have been arranged for the electrical equipment of the property. An officer of the company says that no such contract has been let, or, indeed, seriously considered. The General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric Company, the Walker Electric Company, have all made proposals to the Manhattan management, naming figures at which they will agree to put electricity on the elevated system. The plans and bids so filed call for expenditures of from $7,000,000 to $11,000,000.

Wall Street news agencies were kept busy yesterday in exploiting what was described as the "anger" of Mr. Russell Sage and some other Manhattan insiders over a wicked report that Mr. George Gould had written Mr. Sage a letter. Mr. Russell Sage says he has had no letter from Mr. Gould. Other insiders say it is shameful that Mr. George Gould was represented as writing letters to Mr. Russell Sage. In the morning Mr. Sage was quoted as saying that Mr. Gould was now on the water bound for New York. In the afternoon Mr. Sage was quoted as taking the more conservative view that Mr. Gould might reach New York by Oct. 1 anyhow.

Touching the next dividend on Manhattan, concerning which a good deal of foolish talk has been distributed in Wall Street, Mr. Sage and some other insiders insist that Manhattan is likely to continue paying at the rate of 4 per cent. Having paid the last dividend at that rate, although it was not earned, they point out that there can be no inconsistency in paying another not earned. The floating debt of the Manhattan Company during the past six months increased just about as much as the company paid out in dividends. Cynical people profess to see some coincidence in this.

The floating debt of the Manhattan Company is now approximately $1,900,000. This equals a little over 6 per cent. on the Manhattan capital stock.

OHIO SOFT-COAL COMBINATION.

Interests who have for some time past been persistently working on the matter yesterday stated that the consolidation of the several Ohio soft coal roads is now practically completed. They promise official announcements of the combination and its details within a short time. The soft coal combination was under consideration some time ago, but because of some hitch it was abandoned for several months. Now, however, the conflicting interests have been brought together again and the details over which there previously was disagreement have been satisfactorily arranged.

UNION PACIFIC EARNINGS.

Fresh enthusiasm was yesterday aroused among friends of Union Pacific by the company's splendid statement of earnings for the month of July. Gross earnings for the month increased nearly $87,000, and there was a decrease in the operating expenses of more than $181,000. Net earnings for the period amounted to nearly $650,000, an increase of about $268,000, or more than 70 per cent.

There is much discussion as to the dividend on Union Pacific preferred, which is expected to be declared early next month. Three per cent. seems to be the general expectation, but in quarters where the information should be good the establishment of a 4 per cent. rate is predicted. Friends of Union Pacific say that the showing for August and September will prove relatively much better than that for July.

PASSED COUPONS TO BE PAID.

On next Thursday interest payments will be begun of two past due coupons—a full year's interest—on all three issues of Wheeling and Lake Erie bonds. These payments will materially improve the position of the three securities and also that of the company's preferred stock. Wheeling and Lake Erie reorganization interests are talking confidently on the securities, and are predicting great success for the reorganization plan.

DENVER PREFERRED.

Friends of Denver and Rio Grande are talking with much confidence of the prospects for the road's preferred stock, and are hinting at pending developments in that quarter. The stock is now paying dividends at the rate of 3 per cent., but is entitled to 5 per cent. The recent annual statement showed that the company is earning beyond the 3 per cent. now paid on the stock, and the intimation is that there may be changes in the dividend rates in the near future.

AUGUST TREASURY STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued to-day shows that Aug. 31 the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, was $1,012,870,717, which is a decrease for the month of $34,789,711. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the cash on hand, due to the receipts from the war loan.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $922,212,800; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,259,030; debt bearing no interest, $383,885,971. Total, $1,307,357,801. This amount, however, does not include $558,046,933 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equivalent amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $253,377,493; silver, $513,400,894; paper, $93,084,055; bonds, National bank depositories, &c., $67,282,201. Aggregate, $927,144,646. Against this aggregate there are outstanding demand liabilities amounting to $632,657,561, which leaves a net cash balance in the Treasury of $294,487,084.

The monthly statement of receipts and expenditures of the Government for August shows that the receipts from all sources aggregated $41,782,707, an increase of $22,759,093 over August, 1897. The receipts from the several sources of revenue follow: Customs, $16,249,699; internal revenue, $24,015,934; miscellaneous, $1,517,073. The expenditures for the month aggregated $56,260,717, an increase of $22,672,670. The heavy increases on both sides of the ledger are due to the war expenditures on the one side and the internal revenue law on the other.

The monthly report of the Director of the Mint issued to-day shows the total coinage at the mints of the United States in August as follows: Gold, $9,344,200; silver, $2,350,000; minor coins, $163,786; total coinage, $11,857,986.

The statement of the Controller of the Currency issued to-day shows the total circulation of National bank notes Sept. 1 to have been $227,178,615, an increase for the month of $481,745, and a decrease for the year of $3,329,909. The circulation based on United States bonds was $196,775,704, an increase for the month of $1,083,019, and a decrease for the year of $9,013,022.

The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $30,402,911, a decrease for the month of $601,273, and increase for the year of $5,650,363. The United States registered bonds on deposit were as follows: To secure circulating notes, $220,496,160; to secure public deposits, $46,860,660.

THE CHICAGO GAS SETTLEMENT.

People's Gas was sold aggressively by the traders yesterday, who accompanied their activity in that direction with assertions that there has been a hitch in the Flower-Benedict negotiations. There is no ground for such statements. Messrs. Flower and Benedict have agreed upon a settlement of the differences over Chicago Gas affairs. At a conference held between the representatives of the two interests late yesterday afternoon further progress was made in the matter.

FEW MONEY MARKET WORRIES.

Wall Street's worries over the money market have pretty generally disappeared. Although there is a firm tone to the money market, the talk of tight money is growing less and less. Contrary to the predictions of Wall Street bears, the Bank of England did not advance its discount rate, and there was much disappointment on that account. Call money was offered liberally by the trust and life insurance companies at 2 per cent.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Decrease of $100,595 in Erie's net earnings for July.

Increase of 7,228 instruments in American Bell Telephone Company's net output for the month ended Aug. 20.

Sixth Avenue line of Metropolitan Street Railway to begin running to-day from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth Street.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Decrease of $113,990 in Louisville and Nashville's net earnings for July.

Arrival of a considerable amount of French gold.

Increase of $68,796 in New York, Chicago and St. Louis's surplus after dividends for the year ended June 30.

No change in the Directorate or official list of the Wabash expected at the annual meeting to be held Sept. 13.

Surplus of $19,922 shown by the Third Avenue Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, against a deficit of $47,136 for the previous year.

Election of Horace C. Ffoulke of Washington, D. C., to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Increase of $85,857 in Brooklyn Rapid Transit's gross earnings for August, making an increase of $174,451 since July 1.

Officials of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways to confer on Monday on the rate situation.

Decrease of $3,578 in Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad's surplus for the quarter ended June 30.

Government bond interest due Oct. 1 to be anticipated by at least ten days.

Decrease of $71,779 in Wabash's net earnings for July.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT—			
Month of Aug.	$563,257	$477,680	$490,331
ERIE RAILROAD for July—			
Gross earnings	2,570,097	2,850,894	2,635,533
Op. expenses	1,872,507	2,052,708	1,853,078
Net earnings	697,590	798,185	782,455
Prop. ex. to gross.	72⅞	72	70¾
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for July—			
Gross earnings	1,827,667	1,795,457	1,627,601
Op. expenses	1,313,941	1,167,741	1,127,602
Net earnings	513,726	627,716	199,999
Prop. ex. to gross.	71¾	65¼	69¼
Net, 7 months	3,778,261	3,622,685	3,501,063
NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	6,242,186	5,377,490	6,162,567
Op. expenses	4,969,241	4,256,408	4,908,774
Net earnings	1,272,945	1,121,082	1,253,793
Other income	6,504	6,271	11,574
All income	1,279,449	1,127,353	1,265,367
Charges	1,115,069	1,131,770	1,082,747
Balance, (surplus).	164,380	*4,416	182,620
Dividend	......	......	250,000
Deficit	......	4,416	67,379
*Deficit.			
THIRD AVENUE, year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	2,506,861	2,590,473	2,628,628
Op. expenses	1,419,207	1,437,167	1,513,155
Net earnings	1,087,654	1,153,306	1,115,473
Other income	104,030	45,441	46,991
All income	1,191,684	1,198,747	1,156,464
Charges	371,763	370,883	347,100
Balance	819,921	827,864	809,344
Dividends	......	875,000	880,000
Deficit	......	47,136	70,656
UNION PACIFIC for July—			
Gross earnings	1,485,810	1,399,180	1,248,274
Exp., incl. taxes.	839,254	1,020,539	756,146
Surplus	646,555	378,641	492,128
WABASH for July—			
Gross earnings	1,079,211	970,635	1,045,499
Op. expenses	821,556	641,201	730,185
Net earnings	257,655	329,433	315,314
DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY & BATTERY for quarter ended June 30—			
	1898.	1897.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$163,071	$175,225	$12,154
Op. expenses	118,749	126,908	8,159
Net earnings	44,322	48,317	3,995
Other income	447	1,779	1,332
Total income	44,769	50,096	5,327
Fixed charges	32,560	34,309	1,749
Surplus	12,209	15,787	3,578

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Much attention was given to-day to Dominion Coal, which rose ¾ more, to 24, and held the gain with large transactions. The Victor "deal" progressed in a lively way, the stock gaining 7-16, to 7½. It is an extension of the local interest in the stock, through acquiring the former holdings of the Paris interest in the property, that constitutes the deal. The mine has paid fifty-two dividends, beginning March, 1893, and aggregating $1,055,000, or more than the $1,000,000 capital. A fair bond business was done. Copper shares were neglected, save for a ¾ loss in Butte, to 23⅞. Illinois Steel was up ⅝ more, at 74. Call loans, 2½@4; time money, 3@4½; commercial paper, 3½@5½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	235	240
Boston & Lowell	225	..
Boston & Maine	..	164½
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	124	124½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	123	..
Fitchburg pf.	104	104½
Old Colony	190	193
Oregon Short Line	35½	36½
West End	86½	87
West End pf.	105	106
Mining Companies.		
Allouez	..	4
Arnold	16½	17
Atlantic	26½	27
Boston & Montana	227½	228¾
Butte & Boston	23½	24
Calumet & Hecla	585	590
Centennial	18¾	18⅞
Franklin	13¾	14½
Osceola	56¼	56½
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5½
Quincy	118½	119½
Santa Ysabel	5	5½
Tamarack	177	178
Tecumseh	..	3¾
Wolverine	27	27½
Miscellaneous.		
American Bell Telephone	..	282
Dominion Coal	23¾	24
Dominion Coal pf.	112	113
Edison Electric Illuminating	..	185
Erie Telephone	75	75½
General Electric pf.	99	100
Illinois Steel	73⅝	73¾
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
Philadelphia Company	36	37
Pullman Palace Car	187	188
United States Oil	18½	18¾
Westinghouse Electric	30½	31
Westinghouse Electric pf.	57	58½
Unlisted Securities.		
Merced Gold Mining	5¾	6
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28¾	29

Pacific Cable Extension.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Cable Company, held at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday, plans were considered for establishing cable communication with the Philippines, the Asiatic coast, Japan, and Australasia via Hawaii. Surveys for a duplicate cable via Sitka and the Aleutian Islands were ordered. James A. Scrymser, President of the Pacific Cable Company, sails from Vancouver for Japan on Sept. 12.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of the following Bonds, Stocks and Coupons:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Bonds, Loan of 1853, Extended to 1935 at Four Per Cent.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1888.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872, Due March 1, 1902.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874, Due May 1, 1910.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879, Due April 1, 1919, (Account Parkersburgh Branch Railroad Co.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885 (Account Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Four and One-half Per Cent. Terminal Mortgage Bonds of 1894.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877. Due June 1, 1927 (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago R. R. Co.)
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. First Preferred Stock.
Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Co. Second Preferred Stock.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Common Stock.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds Extended to 1946 at Four Per Cent.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due July 1, 1898.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.
Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Akron & Chicago Junction R. R. Co. Preferred Stock.
Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds.

Unpaid coupons (and claims for interest on registered bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, appertaining to any of the above-named Bonds, except those of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company.

OVER 97½ PER CENT. of the above-named outstanding Bonds and **OVER 95½ PER CENT.** of the above-named Stocks (not including Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Preferred Stock and Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company Preferred Stock) having been deposited under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby give notice, pursuant to said Plan and Agreement, that **deposits of the above-named Bonds and Stocks will be accepted upon a CASH PAYMENT OF TWO PER CENT. of the par value of bonds and an additional CASH PAYMENT OF $2 PER SHARE of stock deposited until and including SEPTEMBER 15, 1898, after which date no further deposits of such bonds or stocks will be accepted, except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms and additional payments as the undersigned may impose.**

Unpaid coupons (or claims for interest on Registered Bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, may be deposited up to and including September 15, 1898, without additional charge. After that date no further deposits of such coupons (or claims for interest) will be accepted, except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned, and upon such terms as the undersigned may impose.

New York, September 1, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York;
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 Pine Street, New York;
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London,
Reorganization Managers.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York;
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London;
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice Pres. & Actg. Pres.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasury.

BADGER ELECTRIC COMPANY (Lt'd).

Notice is hereby given that under terms of Articles 10 and 11 of mortgage, dated October 1st, 1891, to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, Bond No. 76, for $1,000, has been drawn for redemption at 104 and accrued interest on October 1st, 1898, and will be paid on presentation at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY
TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Dated New York, September 2d, 1898.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7041	12933	18202	31477	37061	45021	[illegible]
7042	12936	18319	31478	37096	45091	[illegible]
7068	12965	18321	31479	37185	45097	[illegible]
7070	13056	18332	31480	37296	45100	[illegible]
7126	13070	18333	31481	37302	45115	[illegible]
7129	13086	18357	31491	37308	45133	[illegible]
7174	13088	18360	31516	37307	45179	[illegible]
7196	13089	18404	31517	37313	45212	[illegible]
7198	13097	18416	31628	37316	45214	53090
7213	13115	18431	31642	37318	45215	[illegible]
7216	13126	18486	31650	37389	45228	[illegible]
7239	13130	18492	31651	37391	45237	53142
7249	13159	18501	31655	37467	45253	53153
7250	13171	18546	31656	37470	45259	53194
7263	13180	18602	31664	37514	45260	[illegible]
7264	13196	18688	31672	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37537	45295	53205
7266	13205	18738	31731	37538	45296	[illegible]
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45330	[illegible]
7274	13578	18742	31799	37540	45332	[illegible]
7294	13583	18745	31810	37541	45333	[illegible]
7327	13710	18780	31826	37542	45341	53311
7334	13744	18791	31830	37545	45347	[illegible]
7393	13794	18814	31831	37546	45370	53353
7505	13795	18829	31923	37575	45387	
7530	13797	18885	32034	37624	45390	
7531	13808	18886	32074	37629	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37664	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
222 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administrator.
Sells Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

OFFICERS.
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
CHAS. C. DICKINSON, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN, Secretary.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Asst. Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Roswell P. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Chas. C. Dickinson,
Richard Delafield, Henry N. Whitney,
Daniel O'Day, Theo. W. Myers,
Percival Kühne, L. C. Dessar,
Frank Curtiss, Geo. Warren Smith,
Vernon H. Brown, John S. Dickerson,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1st, 1898, same to be paid September 6, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET,
New York, July 13, 1898.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on September 6th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on August 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY,
30 Broad Street, N. Y., Sept. 1st, 1898.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. from net earnings on the preferred capital stock, payable October 1st, 1898, to Preferred Stockholders of record of September 20th, 1898. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2:15 P. M. on September 20th, 1898, and reopen on October 3d, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WARNER MILLER, Secretary.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.
40 WALL ST., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 9, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 9th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
New York, Aug. 24, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 4, 1898, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 3, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 5th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, Vice President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 5th day of October next.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 23, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 6, 1898, at 10 A. M.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1898.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
Sept. 1st, 1898.

Mr. JOHN GREENOUGH retires this day from our firm and from active business.

Mr. CHARLES E. BERNER, who has heretofore signed by procuration, becomes a partner in our firm from this date.

POOR & GREENOUGH.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 1, 1898.

Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	..	58	Adams Express	110	111	110	111	......
[illegible]	35¼	1,950	Am. Malting Co.	35	35⅝	35	35⅜	+¼
[illegible]	85¼	770	Am. Malting Co. pf.	84¾	85	84¾	85	......
[illegible]	38	1,825	Am. Cotton Oil	38¼	38⅛	37⅞	37¾	−⅛
[illegible]	89	325	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88½	89	88⅝	88⅝	−¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Am. District Tel.	30	30	30	30	+6
[illegible]	14	10	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13½	13½	13½	13½	......
[illegible]	40	55	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	39	39	39	39	......
[illegible]	144¾	37,829	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	144	145⅝	144	144⅞	+⅞
[illegible]	116	6	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	......
[illegible]	98	3	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	97½	97½	97½	97½	......
[illegible]	144½	2,290	American Tobacco	144½	144½	144	144	−¾
[illegible]	38	4,420	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	38¼	40¼	37⅛	37½	−½
[illegible]	90¾	3,190	Am. S. & W. Co. pf.	90	91	90	90	+¼
[illegible]	13⅝	355	A., T. & S. F.	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+⅛
[illegible]	36	6,805	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36⅛	36⅜	35⅞	36	−⅛
[illegible]	..	25	Baltimore & Ohio	20	20	20	20	......
[illegible]	28⅝	9,684	B. & O., 1st in. paid	26¾	28⅝	25⅞	27⅞	+1
[illegible]	3½	510	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	......
[illegible]	64⅝	6,915	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64¾	65	64½	64⅝	......
[illegible]	128½	125	Brooklyn Union Gas	127	128	127	128	......
9	10	200	Brunswick City	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	−⅜
81	82	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	81	81	81	81	+1
75½	77	750	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	73	75	73	75	+3
53⅝	53¾	1,000	Canada Southern	54	54	53½	53⅝	......
87½	88¼	825	Canadian Pacific	87½	88	87½	88	+1½
21	22	925	Central Pacific	21⅜	21⅝	21½	21½	......
23⅞	24	1,392	Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅛	24⅛	24	24	+⅛
117	117¼	9,010	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	116¾	117¼	116½	117¼	+½
106	108½	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	108	108	108	108	−1
16⅜	16½	4,210	Chic. Great West.	16⅝	16⅞	16⅜	16½	......
28½	30	200	Chic. Gt. W. pf. B.	28¾	29½	28¾	29½	......
112⅜	112⅜	23,570	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	112½	112⅞	112⅛	112½	......
157	157¾	50	Chic., Mil. & St. P. pf.	156½	156⅝	156½	156⅝	−¼
[illegible]	135	500	Chicago & Northwest.	134½	134¾	134½	134½	−½
104⅜	104½	6,100	Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.	104⅞	105¼	104½	104⅝	−⅜
[illegible]	8½	20	Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8	8	8	......
[illegible]	35½	850	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35½	35½	35	35	−¾
42	42½	849	C., C., C. & St. L.	42½	42½	42½	42¼	......
16¼	16¾	4,900	Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	16	16½	16	16¼	+⅜
51½	52	5,517	Clev., Lor. & W. pf.	49½	52	49½	52	+2¾
15	17	939	Colorado Midland pf.	15	16¼	15	16¼	+½
188	188½	960	Consolidated Gas	190	190	188	188	−½
49	49½	8,560	Consolidated Ice	47	49⅞	46	49¼	+2⅜
106¾	107⅝	165	Delaware & Hudson	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	......
..	151½	125	Del., Lack. & West.	151½	151½	150⅝	151½	......
14¼	14⅞	100	Denver & Rio Grande	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+¼
55½	55¾	1,150	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	55½	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	−⅛
63	65	500	Detroit Gas	62¾	63¾	62¾	63¾	+1¾
14¼	14⅜	125	Erie	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	......
38¼	38½	590	Erie 1st pf.	38⅜	38⅜	38¼	38½	......
44½	44⅝	14,943	General Electric	42¼	45	42¼	44¾	−2½
137	138	1,200	Great Northern pf.	135⅞	138	135⅞	137¾	+1¾
..	..	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	92	92	92	92	−2
26⅜	27	400	Hawaiian Sugar	26½	26⅝	26¼	26¼	......
52	..	10	Homestake	56	56	56	56	......
112	112¼	1,140	Illinois Central	112	112	112	112	+¼
73¾	74	6,841	Illinois Steel Co.	73⅞	74⅜	73½	73¼	+⅞
57⅞	58	1,080	International Paper	57½	57⅞	57½	57¾	+¼
91	92	440	Inter. Paper pf.	91½	91¾	91½	91½	+½
36	36½	100	Iowa Central pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	−½
18⅞	19	235	Kan. City, P. & G.	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	+¼
50¼	50½	250	Laclede Gas	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+⅛
95	96½	7	Laclede Gas pf.	96	96	96	96	......
74½	76½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	76	76	76	76	+1
58	58¼	6,935	Louisville & Nashville	58¼	58¾	58⅛	58¼	−¼
97⅝	97¾	39,918	Manhattan Con.	94⅞	97⅞	94⅜	97¼	+2½
151	151½	2,743	Met. Street Ry.	151½	152¾	151½	151½	+⅜
98⅝	99	8,939	Minnesota Iron	99⅝	99¾	98½	98½	−1
35⅞	36	810	Mis., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35½	36	35½	36	......
35⅞	36	2,000	Missouri Pacific	36	36¼	36	36	......
28	30	100	Mobile & Ohio	28½	28½	28½	28½	......
33¼	33⅝	1,280	Nat. Biscuit Co.	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+⅛
37⅝	37⅞	260	National Lead Co.	37½	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+⅛
110	112½	18	National Lead Co. pf.	112	112	112	112	......
90	90½	445	New Jersey Central	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	−¼
97	97½	1,390	New York Air Brake	93½	97	93½	96	+1½
118	118½	1,730	New York Central	118½	118⅞	118½	118½	......
191	194	5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194	194	194	194	......
54⅛	54½	1,110	Norf. & Western pf.	54¼	54⅝	54¼	54⅜	−⅛
6⅜	6¾	400	North American	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
39⅞	40	81,330	Northern Pacific	40⅜	40¾	39⅞	39⅞	−½
78⅞	79	46,069	Northern Pacific pf.	78	79⅜	77½	79	+1⅜
15⅞	16	300	Ontario & Western	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
57½	59	500	Oregon R. & Nav.	58¼	58¼	57½	57½	−1½
76½	77½	10	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	......
36	36½	900	Oregon Short Line	35¼	36¼	35½	36¼	......
34⅜	34½	2,120	Pacific Mail	33¾	34½	33⅜	34½	+⅞
45½	46	220	Pacific Coast	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	+¼
84	87	65	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	83	84	83	84	......
65¼	66½	115	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	......
118⅝	118¾	868	Pennsylvania R. R.	118⅝	118¾	118⅝	118¾	−⅛
106⅝	106½	30,482	People's Gas, Chic.	107½	108	106⅝	106⅝	−1⅝
9	10	230	Pitts. & Western pf.	9½	9½	9½	9½	+½
186¼	188	100	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	187¼	187¼	187¼	187¼	+¾
18¼	18⅜	800	Reading	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	−⅛
43	43¼	20	Reading 1st pf.	43	43	43	43	−½
8⅝	8⅞	200	St. Louis & San Fr.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
65⅜	66¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	66	66	66	−⅜
33⅜	34	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+½
12⅞	13½	522	St. Louis Southw. pf.	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
168	170	830	St. P., M. & M.	168	168	168	168	......
84¼	85	600	St. Paul & Omaha	84	84¼	83¾	84¼	−¼
22	22⅛	200	Southern Pacific	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	......
9⅝	9¾	625	Southern Ry.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	......
36⅛	36¼	1,538	Southern Ry. pf.	36¼	36¼	36	36	−⅛
8⅞	8⅞	769	Standard R. & T.	9	9	8⅝	8⅞	......
31½	31⅝	1,630	Tennessee Coal & I.	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	−⅜
15	15¼	700	Texas Pacific	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15¼	−⅛
33½	33⅝	7,186	Union Pacific	33¾	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	−⅜
66⅜	66½	18,855	Union Pacific pf.	66¼	67½	66¼	66⅜	−⅛
5⅝	6	900	U. P., D. & G., tr. r.	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+¼
7¼	7½	400	U. S. Leather	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	......
72⅞	73	4,777	U. S. Leather pf.	72¾	73⅛	72½	72¾	......
44½	45	790	U. S. Rubber	44½	44⅝	43⅞	44⅜	+⅜
105	105¼	210	U. S. Rubber pf.	105	105½	105	105½	+⅛
8½	8⅞	750	Wabash	9	9	9	9	−½
23	23¼	8,770	Wabash pf.	23¼	23⅞	23	23	−⅜
95	95½	400	West Chic. St.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜	+⅝
94	94¼	991	West. Un. Telegraph	94	94½	94	94	+¼
2⅜	2½	500	W. & L. E., 3d as. pd.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼	−⅛
Sales....		398,128						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
2,500....100½
Am Cot Oil Co 8s
2,000....107½
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
8,000.... 87
Atch, Top & S F adjust 4s
50,000.... 71¼
5,000.... 71½
25,000.... 71⅜
15,000.... 71⅝
25,000.... 71½
3,000.... 71⅜
1,000.... 71⅞
15,000.... 71¾
General 4s
10,000.... 94½
20,000s3.... 94⅜
500.... 94¼
7,000.... 94⅝
12,000.... 94½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s
2,000....105½
3,000....105
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
1,000....115
10,000....115¼
Buff, Roch & Pitts G M 5s
2,000xi....105
Central Georgia Ry con 5s
3,000.... 90
8,000.... 90¼
10,000.... 90½
5,000.... 90
5,000.... 90½
24,000.... 90¼
Central Georgia Ry 1st inc
5,000.... 41¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
19,000xi.... 87⅝
6,000.... 87⅝
16,000.... 87½
Chic, B & Q conv 5s
10,000xi....116
Chic, B & Q deb 5s
1,000....110½
Chic, B & Q Neb ext 4s
20,000....101
Chic & Ind Coal 1st
2,000....105¾
Chic, R I & P gen 4s
2,000....104
Chic Term Tran 4s
5,000.... 90
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 4s
1,000.... 99¾
Col Midland 1st 4s
5,000.... 68½
3,000.... 69
4,000.... 69¼
6,000.... 69¾
3,000.... 70
2,000.... 70¼
2,000.... 70½
5,000.... 71
1,000.... 70½
4,000.... 71
5,000.... 71½
5,000.... 72
10,000.... 73
Col Midland 2-4s
3,000.... 58½
5,000.... 58¾
10,000.... 58⅞
16,000.... 59
22,000.... 59½
2,000.... 59¾
3,000.... 59⅞
1,000.... 59¾
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
5,000.... 97
10,000s3.... 97
10,000.... 97½
Detroit City Gas 5s
5,000.... 94¼
2,000.... 94⅜

Erie 4s, prior bonds
2,000.... 93
10,000.... 93¼
10,000s3.... 93¼
Erie gen lien 4s
2,000.... 73½
10,000.... 72⅞
Evans & Ind 1st con
1,000.... 89½
Evans & T H gen 5s
10,000.... 88
5,000.... 88½
Ft Worth & Rio G 1st 3-4s
10,000.... 62
Gal, H & H 5s
3,000.... 97
H & Texas Cen gen 4s
12,000.... 83¼
Ill Cen, Louis Div 3½s
65,000.... 94
5,000.... 94⅜
Kan City, P & G 1st
3,000.... 78
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
2,000....101
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
20,000s3.... 89
15,000.... 89⅝
Mex Inter 1st 4s
5,000.... 76
9,000.... 76¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
18,000.... 89¼
Mo, K & T 2d
1,000.... 65
25,000.... 65⅝
2,000.... 65
N Y C & H R, L S col 3½s
6,000.... 94⅞
6,000.... 95
Mich Cent col 3½s
3,000.... 93¾
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb cts
100....155
Nor & West, New River 1st
4,000....124
Nor & West Ry con 4s
3,000.... 86
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
100,000.... 68
500.... 67½
1,500.... 68
10,000.... 68⅛
70,000.... 68
17,000.... 68¼
28,000.... 68⅜
10,000.... 68⅛
2,000.... 68⅜
19,000.... 68¼
16,000.... 68½
6,000.... 68¼
Nor Pac Ry pr lien 4s
20,000s3....100⅞
6,500....101
Oregon R R & Nav 4s
5,000.... 99⅞
7,000....100⅛
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
6,000....107
Inc B & col trust
25,000.... 58
Reading Co gen 4s
1,000.... 82⅝
10,000.... 82¾
15,000.... 82½
1,000.... 82⅝
St L & Iron Mount gen 5s
8,000.... 99
5,000.... 99¼
10,000.... 99½
3,000.... 99¾
2,000.... 99¼
12,000.... 99½
St L Southwestern 1st
5,000.... 79
2,000.... 78¾

Rio Grande Western 1st
15,000s3.... 90
St L & San Fran 4s
20,000.... 81
St L Southwestern 2d inc
1,000.... 33½
5,000.... 33⅝
1,000.... 33½
St P, M & M con 6s red to 4½s
1,000....108¾
San An & Ar P 4s
2,000.... 68½
15,000.... 68
South Pac of N M 1st
10,000....109¾
Southern Railway 1st 5s
10,000.... 97⅞
1,000.... 97
23,000.... 98
Standard R & T 6s
16,000.... 80
4,000.... 79¼
5,000.... 79⅞
25,000.... 80
Standard R & T inc
1,000.... 22
8,000.... 22¼
2,000.... 22
5,000.... 22¼
8,000.... 22½
2,000.... 22¼
Tenn C, I & R, Tenn Div 6s
2,000.... 92
Tex & N O con 5s
3,000....101
10,000....101¼
Texas & Pacific 2d inc
20,000.... 47½
4,000.... 47¼
6,000.... 47⅞
5,000.... 47
5,000.... 46⅞
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
1,000....104
Union Pacific 4s
1,500.... 98⅝
1,000.... 98¾
9,000.... 98⅝
25,000s3.... 98¾
7,000.... 98⅞
21,000.... 98¾
11,000.... 98⅞
U Pac col tr 4½s tr co certs
5,000.... 56
U Pac, D & G 1st, tr co certs
25,000.... 76½
35,000.... 76
10,000.... 75¾
5,000.... 76
10,000.... 76⅞
14,000.... 77
25,000.... 76¾
2,000.... 77
4,000.... 77¼
5,000.... 77
5,000.... 76⅞
10,000.... 77
4,000.... 76¾
39,000.... 77
Wabash 1st 5s
12,000....112
Wabash 2d 5s
25,000.... 90
16,000.... 90½
Wabash deb, Series B
15,000.... 36
10,000.... 35¼
5,000.... 35¾
24,000.... 35⅞
1,000.... 36
13,000.... 35⅞
5,000.... 35¼
10,000.... 35¾
8,000.... 35⅞
4,000.... 36

Total sales.... $1,792,100.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	230	Manhattan	200
Central National	170	Mechanics'	170
Chatham	290	Mech. & Traders'	100
Chemical	3700	Mercantile	167
City	1000	Merchants'	151
Commerce	202	Merchants' Ex.	116
Continental	125	New York	235
Corn Exchange	275	New York County	1100
East River	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Fourth National	170	Phenix	90
Garfield National	1000	Republic	155⅝
German-American	112	Seaboard National	176
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National	120
Imp. & Traders'	480	State of New York	103
Irving	147½	West Side	275
Leather Mfrs'	170		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred and common stock on Oct. 1.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at the principal office of the company in New York for the consideration of matters elsewhere advertised.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$294,487,084
Gold reserve	217,904,484
Net silver	10,156,792
United States notes in the Treasury	54,005,435
Treasury notes of 1890	4,339,626
Total receipts this day	1,823,182
Total receipts this month	1,823,182
Total receipts this year	86,952,999
Total expenditures this day	1,631,000
Total expenditures this month	1,631,000
Total expenditures this year	132,155,193
Deposits in National banks	65,968,467
National bank notes received for redemption	259,532
Government receipts from customs	873,412
Internal revenue	931,475
Miscellaneous	18,294

Deputy Controller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Lawrence O. Murray, for several years Chief of the Organization Division of the Controller's Office of the Treasury, was to-day sworn in as Deputy Controller of the Currency. He succeeds George M. Coffin of South Carolina, who resigned to accept the Presidency of a New York national bank.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	81	..	N. Y. C. & St. L.	14	15
3s, 1918, when is'd.	104⅝	104⅞	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	78
3s, 1918, small, w. i.	104½	105½	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6¾	8¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	34½	36½
4s, r., 1907, ex int.	109¾	110¾	Ed. E. Ill. of N. Y.	130	134	Norfolk So.	60	66
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	*Ed. E. Ill. of B'n.	..	130	Norfolk & West.	15	16
4s, r., 1925	126¾	127¾	Eighth Avenue	350	..	Ont. Mining	4	6
4s, c., 1925	126¾	127¾	Erie 2d pf.	18¼	19¼	Penn. Coal	330	..
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112¾	Ev. & T. H.	26½	28	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1⅛	1½
5s, c., 1904	111¾	112¾	Ev. & T. H. pf.	58	61	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Flint & P. M.	13	15	P., C., C. & St. L.	43⅞	45
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Flint & P. M. pf.	35	40	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	65
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	10½	15	P., Ft. W. & C.	171	..
			Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	100	Quicksilver	2	2½
Alb. & Sus.	190	..	Iowa Central	9½	9⅞	Quicksilver pf.	5⅝	6
American Coal	110	130	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Reading 2d pf.	21½	22
Am. Express	130	136	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Rens. & Saratoga	185	187½
Am. Tob. pf.	131	136	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	Rome, Wat. & O.	123½	125
Ann Arbor	11	13	K. & D. M. pf.	16½	17	Rio Grande W.	29	30
Ann Arbor pf.	36½	37	Keokuk & West.	29	32	R. Grande W. pf.	67½	69
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	5½	6½	King. & Pem.	3	9⅝	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7	7½
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	L. E. & W.	18	19½	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	60	60½
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Lake Shore	192½	..	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	19	21
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Long Island	52	56	St. L. S. W.	5½	6¼
Chic & East. Ill.	58⅜	59¼	Manhat. Beach	2	6	St. P. & Duluth	18	27
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	41⅝	42	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. P. & Dul. pf.	84	91
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	74	Mexican Central	5⅝	6	St. P. & Om. pf.	154	165
Chi., Ind. & L.	8	9	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	Sil. bull. certs.	59½	60½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	32	35	Michigan Cent.	107	108	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	..	Minn. & St. L.	27	28	T. P. Land Tr.	8	9
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	88	89½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89½	91	Third Avenue	175	180
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	61	Tol. & O. C.	15	30
Col. C. & I. Dev.	..	⅝	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	25	50
C., C. & I. Dev., pf.	1	3	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	..	Twin City R. T.	29⅞	31
Col. Fuel & I.	23½	24½	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12⅛	12½	U. S. Express	42	45
Col. Midland	4	7	Morris & Essex	170¼	175	Utica & B. R.	170	..
Col. & Hock. Coal	6	6¾	Nat. Bis. Co. pf.	96	97	Wells-Fargo Ex.	120	125
Col., H. V. & T.	5¼	5¾	at. Lead pf.	..dy	A..	W. & L. E. pf., $5 asst. paid	14½	15
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	24	Nat. Starch	7½	8			
Consol. Coal	46	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	83			
Consol. Ice pf.	93	96	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	30			
D. M. & Ft. D.	17¾	18½	New Cent C.	35	42			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅝	14	13⅝	14
29,580	Am. Sugar Rfs.	143⅞	145⅝	143¾	144⅞
20	Am. Tobacco	144½	144½	144½	144½
10	A., T. & S. F.	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾
370	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36	36⅜	36	36
2,440	Brook. R. T.	64½	65¼	64½	64⅝
50	B. & O. 1st in. pd	28	28	28	28
2,530	C., B. & Q.	116¾	117¼	116¼	117
2,890	C., M. & St. P.	112½	112⅞	112⅛	112⅝
900	C., R. I. & P.	105	105⅛	104⅝	104⅝
20	Ches. & Ohio	38	38	38	38
2,050	Gen. Electric	42½	44⅞	42½	44⅝
1,260	Louis. & Nash.	58⅛	58½	58	58¼
4,510	Manhattan	94⅜	97⅝	94¾	97⅛
80	Mo. Pacific	36	36¼	35⅞	36
70	M., K. & T. pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½
20	Nat. Lead	37½	37½	37½	37½
3,930	Nor. Pacific	40⅜	40⅜	39⅞	40
3,790	Nor. Pacific pf.	77⅞	79⅜	77½	78⅞
3,120	People's Gas	107⅝	107½	106⅛	106¼
170	So. Pacific	36¼	36¼	36	36
10	Southern R. R.	9½	9½	9½	9½
70	Tenn. C. & I.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
670	Union Pacific	33⅜	34⅛	33⅜	33⅝
2,220	Union Pacific pf.	66½	67⅜	66½	67
120	U. S. Leath. pf.	72⅞	73	72⅞	73
160	Wabash pf.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
280	West. Union	93⅜	94⅛	93⅜	94⅛
61,320					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$32,000	A., T. & S. F. adj	71¼	71⅜	71¼	71⅜
22,000	C. & O. 4½s	87½	87⅝	87½	87⅝
6,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s	68	68	68	68
15,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
28,000	T. & P. 2ds	47½	47½	47½	47½
87,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	76½	76⅝	76¼	76⅝
$140,000					

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	28½	29½
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	93	97½
Kings County Elevated	5½	6½
Kings County inc	10	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	38	39½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29¼	29¾
Amsterdam preferred	70	70¾
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100½	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	327	335
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	107½	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	89
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	40	41
American Typefounders'	42	44
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	61	61½
Glucose pf., ex dividend	106½	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	62
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	92	94
Lorillard Company pf.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Standard Distilling	23½	24
Standard Distilling pf.	71	73
Standard Oil Trust	411	412
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	172	174

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	23¼

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 11-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

* * *

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Phoenix sold at .18@.17.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .04, 400 Best & Belcher at .15, 400 Golden Fleece at .26, 400 Hale & Norcross at .70, 100 Isabella at .27, 100 Mount Rosa at .13, 500 Utah at .08.

On the Mining Exchange 3,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .002¼ cash, 2,000 Rocky Mountain at .13 buyer 30, 4,000 Alamo at .03½@.04, 300 Anchoria at .86@.86½, 3,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¾@.09, 400 Elkton at 1.16@1.17, 5,000 Garfield Consolidated at .13@.13½@13¼, 500 Golden Fleece at .25@.26, 600 Lillie at 1.21@1.21½, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .17½, 500 Portland at 1.43@1.44, and 5,000 Sentinel at .066 buyer 30.

* * *

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Horn Silver	1.20
Alta	.10	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.14	Kingston & Pem. I.	.15
Best & Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.07
Breece	.85	Leadville	.08
Brunswick	.09	Little Chief	.19
Chollar	.14	Mexican	.12
Chrysolite	.08	Ophir	.13
Comstock T. Co.	.02	Phoenix Gold	.17
Con. Cal. & Va.	.85	Plymouth Consol.	.08
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.10
Deadwood Terra	.25	Sierra Nevada	.57
Enterprise Min. Co.	.38	Standard Con.	1.50
Father De Smet	.18	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.13	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.65	Yellow Jacket	.14

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Ophir	.15
Belcher	.10	Occidental	.45
Best & Belcher	.10	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.65	Potosi	.12
Brunswick Con.	.08	Quicksilver	1.25
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Savage	.10
Chollar	.10	Sierra Nevada	.55
Crown Point	.10	Standard	1.55
Chrysolite	.10	Small Hopes	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	.82	Union Con.	.12
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Utah	.05
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Yellow Jacket	.15
Deadwood Terra	.25	Argentum Juanita	.18
Eureka Con.	.03	Alamo	.03
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.85
Gould & Curry	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.68	Creede & Cripple Ck.	03
Homestake	45.00	Golden Fleece	.22
Horn Silver	1.25	Isabella	.25
Iron Silver	.65	Mollie Gibson	.19
Kingston & Pem	.15	Mount Rosa	.12
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.03
Leadville Con.	.08	Portland	1.35
Little Chief	.20	Union	.02
Mexican	.10	Work	.12
Moulton	.20	Ajax	.08
Ontario	3.75		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001½	Gold Coin	1.00
Havana	.73	Garfield Con.	.12¾
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.25
Miami	.40	Isabella	.26
Pilgrim	.002	Jefferson	.06¾
Rocky Mountain	.12	Justine	.02½
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	1.20
Alamo	.03¼	Mollie Gibson	.21
Anaconda	.40	Mount Rosa	.16½
Anchoria	.85	Old Gold	.003½
Cripple Creek Con.	.08½	Portland	1.42
Cannon Ball	.002½	Sentinel	.004½
Copper Rock	.001	Union	.16
Elkton	1.15½	Work	.08⅝

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wed'day.
Alta	.10	.11
Alpha Con.	.02	..
Andes	.07	.01
Belcher	.15	.14
Best & Belcher	.13	.13
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	..	.19
Challenge Con.	.13	.12
Chollar	.14	.14
Confidence	.35	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	.37	.38
Con. New York	..	.02
Crown Point	.13	.12
Gould & Curry	.14	.14
Justice	.14	.14
Kentuck Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.14	.13
Occidental Con.	.55	.55
Ophir	.17	.17
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.15	.15
Savage	.11	.10
Scorpion	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.56	.58
Standard	1.60	1.50
Union Con.	.15	.15
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.15	.15

Silver bars, 59; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Alamo	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	4
Anaconda	40	45	40	45
Anchoria	82	84	85½	86
Argentum	19⅝	20¼	20	20¾
Battle	34	37½	34	36
Columbine	17	17½	17½	18
Consolidated	8¼	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
Elkton	115½	115¾	116	116¼
El Paso	13	13⅛	10⅝	10⅞
Golden Fleece	25	30	24	30
Gold King	69	70	68	70
Gibson	19⅝	21	21	25
Gold Coin	139	140	125	140
Garfield	10	12¾	12½	13
Isabella	25⅝	25⅞	26⅝	27
Independence	71	73	74	76
Jefferson	6½	10	6½	10
Jackpot	9	9⅝	10	10¼
Lillie	121	124	120	125
Moon Anchor	116¾	117	116	117
Matoa	29¾	30¼	28	30
Portland	140¾	141¼	141	141⅝
Pharmacist	3⅛	3⅜	3	3⅜
Rosa	16¼	17¼	17	17½
Rawlings	88	88½	88	88½
Union	16¾	16½	16¾	17¼
Work	8⅝	8⅞	8½	9⅜

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—There was more activity in the market to-day, in spite of the intense heat. Biscuit common sold firmly from 33¼ at the opening to 33½, closing at 33⅝. The preferred had a few sales between 96½ at the opening and 96¾ at the wind-up. Steel and Wire opened at 40, but fell rapidly to 37, closing at 37½. Metropolitan 5s receipts sold well at 55. Match advanced ¼ from the opening—144—and closed at 144⅛. West Chicago was dull around 95@95⅝, the latter account. Chicago City Railway was off to 290, and North Chicago went for 227.

Settlements to-day:

American Strawboard	30
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	143¾
National Biscuit Co. common	33¼
National Biscuit Co. pf.	96⅞
American Steel & Wire common	37½
American Steel & Wire pf.	90
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	6
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	30¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co.	6¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.	32¾
Chicago Packing & Pro. Co.	24⅞
Chicago Packing & Pro. Co. pf.	49⅝
North Chicago Street R. R.	227
West Chicago Street R. R.	95½
South Side Elev. R. R.	62⅝
Lake Street Elevated	13
Lake Street Elev. t. ctfs.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	19⅜

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—There was a halting tendency in the market to-day which, however, affected the volume of trading more than it did quotations. As a rule, the quotations were firm, with an improving trend. This was pointedly the case as to Electric Storage Battery and Union Traction. Choctaw preferred was also strong at only ½ below the highest record on buying for the Fall dividend. The strength of Cambria Iron reflected confidence in the belief that the consolidation project will succeed. Philadelphia Manufacturing Light and Power yielded to 20 on uncertainty regarding the expected dividend. General Electric Automobile sold at 11¼. Favorable developments are foreshadowed in this direction. Pennsylvania Railroad stock sold on par with New York Central. Lehigh Valley held the gain secured yesterday.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	..	21⅝
Northern Pacific common t. c.	39¾	40
Northern Pacific pf.	78¾	79
Pennsylvania	59	59¼
Reading t. c.	9⅜	9 7-16
Reading 1st pf.	21¼	21-11-16
St. Paul	112½	112⅝
Western New York & Penn	3⅝	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	151½	152
Philadelphia Traction	94	94½
Baltimore Cons.	23¼	23½
Union Traction	20⅞	21½
Electric Storage	86	86½
Electric Storage pf.	42	42½
United Gas Imp.	121⅞	122¼
Welsbach Light	54	55
New Jersey Traction	51½	52
Am. R. E. L.	2	..
Marsden	5¾	6
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s, pd.	20¼	20½
Choctaw	25½	25¾
Choctaw pf.	..	41¾
Equitable Gas 5s	107¼	107½
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	102½	102⅝
Cons. T. Pittsburg	19¼	19½
Cons. T. Pittsburg pf.	56	56½

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENRY WEWERKA.—Judgment for $3,150 was entered yesterday against Henry Wewerka, who kept a saloon at 182 William Street, in favor of the David Stevenson Brewing Company, for balance due on a note on chattel mortgage. He took the place in February last.

FRANK W. CUTTRELL.—Louis Hasbrouck has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Frank W. Cuttrell, formerly a dealer in bicycles at 5 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by Judge Schuchman, of the City Court, on the application of Augustus H. Tennis, a judgment creditor.

GODEY COMPANY.—Three judgments, aggregating $6,664, were entered yesterday against the Godey Company, publishing Godey's Magazine at 52-54 Lafayette Place, and Frederick W. Seybel, President, all in favor of Zebina K. Pangborn, on demand notes of the company, which were indorsed by Mr. Seybel.

W. H. BALKWILL.—W. H. Balkwill, dealer in saddlery and harness at 86 West One Huhdred and Twenty-sixth street, made an assignment yesterday to Albert W. Ransom without preference. Mr. Balkwill has been in business ten years. He became financially embarrassed in November last and made an assignment, but subsequently made a settlement with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar in notes at six, nine and twelve months, his liabilities then being $5,888. Payment on the compromise notes is about due and he was unable to meet it.

SOLOMON GOMPRECHT.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received attachments against Solomon Gomprecht, butcher at 878 Park Avenue, this city, and at Long Branch, N. J., aggregating $2,980, in favor of the following creditors: Isaac Acker, $572; Joseph Oppenheimer, $857; M. Meyers & Son, $551; Gus & Ben Gomprecht, $1,000. They were obtained on the ground that he kept himself concealed to avoid summons. He has been in business nine years, having a large corner store at Park Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, fitted up in good style, and a branch at Long Branch for the Summer months. Collectors could not find him at either store lately, and it was stated that the Sheriff had taken charge of the store at Long Branch on Saturday last. Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has levied on the fixtures in the New York store.

ALFRED RIBAS.—Alfred Ribas, dealer in cigars and tobacco at 158 Fulton Street, in the Evening Post Building, made an assignment yesterday to Frederick G. Marrero, giving two preferences for $170, to Mrs. Charlotte R. Pons $60 and J. Medina $110. Mr. Ribas had been employed in a cigar store for seventeen years and started in business for himself on May 31, 1892, and built up a nice trade. For some time past, however, business has been very dull and competition strong, as several other stores had been started in the neighborhood. Mr. Ribas struggled on hoping that the Fall trade might bring some improvement, but when a competitor opened another store on the Broadway side of the Post Building a few days ago, Mr. Ribas concluded it was time to stop. All the stock was removed yesterday. The liabilities, it is said, are not large.

Case of Hunninghaus & Lindemann.

Hunninghaus & Lindemann, manufacturers of window shades at 79 Walker Street, with factory in Jersey City, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Aug. 9, with liabilities of $90,658 and nominal assets of $90,532, have been endeavoring to effect a settlement with their creditors without waiting for the session of the Bankruptcy Court. Their proposition is to pay 33 1-3 cents on the dollar in notes at three, six, and nine months. It was stated yesterday that the settlement was virtually effected, that all the creditors had signed except one, who is in Scotland, and his acceptance by cable is momentarily expected.

Attached as a Non-Resident.

The Sheriff has received an attachment against Courtland Wharton Smith, doing business as the Conowingo Wall Paper Company, C. Wharton Smith & Co. proprietors, at Baltimore, for $3,353, in favor of Smith & Meinken for balance due for print roller blocks, patterns, and dies. It was obtained on the ground that he is a non-resident, and was served on a third party here to attach an account.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Sept. 1, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADEE, Charles T. and Jennig, and Leonora Thwaites—Bronx Borough Bank	$267
ALEXANDER, Morris, and Annie Barnett—Isaac Blumberg	155
ALFORD & BERKELE COMPANY—M. W. Robinson	226
A. F. ENGELHARDT COMPANY—G. W. Jones Lumber Company	225
ARKELL, William J.—The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	5,046
AYOOB, Hafezy—C. G. F. Wahle and another	31
BRONNET, Arthur—S. Wolf	185
BAKER, George H.—F. W. Bromell	215
BERGAN, John J., and Henry Nicholsburg—The National Lead Company	29
BUSBY, William—The Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company	77
BACHMAN, Absalom P.—E. F. Kienle	174
CONNELLAN, Martin J.—J. P. Campbell and another	520
CHRISTIE, Germail R.—W. L. Miller	47
CROSHER, Henry P., and Edward Eden—R. Luongo	71
CONFORTI, Nicholas, and Pietro Indelli—B. Fien	228
CZAKI, Adolph—J. L. Weinberg	29
DOLGE, Alfred, and Daniel Green & Son—The Phoenix National Bank of Hartford	10,674
DEUTSCH, Adolph—L. Barth	36
DICKESCHEID, Joseph—W. Endemann, et al.	44
ELLWANGER, Herman C., and Leopold Gottlieb—James R. Hatheway and another, costs	25
FOSTER, Albert T.—William H. Richardson Company	80
FOLEY, James—Fitzgerald Brothers Brewing Company	185
FIELDING, Hewett E.—W. J. De Rivera	128
FRANCESCONI, Josephine—L. Steinhardt and others	231
FANSHAWE, Henry E.—G. M. Wright, assignee	710
GRAUL, JOHN C.—F. Ecker	201
GOLDSTEIN, Louis—H. Koehler & Co.	103
GENIN, John N.—A. B. Hardy	2,039
HICK, Simon—J. Harden	568
HICK, Louis—Z. Horikoski and another	386
HIRSCHFIELD, Nathan—E. B. Schlesinger	161
HOFFMANN, Robert—E. Frankfurt	936
HAWES, John B.—G. M. Wright, assignee	101
HAGLUND, John J.—L. A. Mossler	84
HUNT, John—M. Rosenfield and others	174
JACOBSON, Harry—J. G. Shannon	53
JOHNSEN, Amund—W. H. Schmohl	3,564
KELLEY, Francis J.—S. J. Adler	148
KNAUER, Casper—M. Gardiner	86
KERR, John—J. M. Hyde, costs	40
LEONARD, Elizabeth D., or Mrs. L. H.—George M. Wright, assignee, &c.	818
MULDAUER, Emil H.—M. Richter	331
MARKS, Jacob—H. B. Scharmann & Sons	86
MORREALE, Thomas, and Ida F.—N. T. Sweezey's Son Co.	174
MAGEE, Frances A.—J. Hollerith	95
MAGEE, Frances A.—J. Hollerith	95
MORRISON, Peter, and Donald—E. F. Kienle	441
MAUJER, Thomas J.—J. Lucas	155
MAURER, Frederick—D. H. Carstairs and another	879
OVERIN, Mary E., administratrix—Pratt & Lambert	31
PORTER, Samuel—P. Gross	95
POWELL, Valerie L. D.—A. H. Meyer	321
REILLY, Laurence—C. A. Du Vivier and another	183
SULLIVAN, Patrick J.—J. S. Vought and another	35
STONE, Frederick J.—F. Carmer	343
SAYMSCH, Edward F.—C. Lichenstine	66
SEIGHARDT, Anthony—G. Elias and another	399
SCHRADER, Frank—Korner & Schwabeland Company	185
SEYBEL, F. W., and the Godey Company—Z. K. Pangborn	6,083
SEYBEL, F. W., and the Godey Company—Z. K. Pangborn	205
SEYBEL, F. W., and the Godey Company—Z. K. Pangborn	376
SAMUELSON, Joseph D.—C. G. F. Wahle and another	34
SCHMOHL, William H.—T. O'Brien, costs	136
SAALBERG, Moses—Eastmans Company of New York	602
THOMAS, Henry T.—W. P. Michel	157
TONAWANDA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY—T. Glenn	68
THE KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMprovement Company—L. S. Keller	178
WAGNER, E. William—T. G. Patterson	254
WOLFF, Jacob—N. Morris and others	534
WASHBURN, W. Le Roy—H. K. Mulford Company	110
WITTICH, Conrad—L. A. Mossler	88
WEWERKA, Henry—D. Stevenson Brewing Company	3,150

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.72¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.40
Cotton, middling	.05 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅜
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs dressed, 160 lb.	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.40
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.18½

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Flour easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, 63@64c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 61@64c; No. 2 red, 67@68c; No. 2 corn, 30¾@31c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31¼@31½c; No. 2 oats, 20⅝c; No. 2 white, 23@24c; No. 3 white, 22½@23½c; No. 2 rye, 42¾@43¼c; No. 2 barley, 38@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, 87@87¼c; Northwest, 90c; prime timothy seed, $2.52@$2.52½; mess pork, per bbl, $8.80@$8.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.02½@$5.05; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.25@$5.50; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.70@$5.80; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

There was a decidedly stronger and more active cotton market yesterday. The activity of English spinners in the Liverpool market (sales of 12,000 bales spot cotton) and reports of terrific winds and heavy rains in Atlantic States, in addition to somewhat sensational advices regarding the spread of yellow fever in the Mississippi Valley, caused a rise of 2@4 points in our market yesterday morning, after which there was a partial recession; but again the market turned very strong, on somewhat sensational claims regarding the extent of damage done by the storm, particularly in Georgia. Yesterday's weather map, showing that during the preceding twenty-four hours rains fell at Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Atlanta, Memphis, Corpus Christi, and at Galveston, were supplemented by reports of the Postal Telegraph Company, indicating continued rains at Augusta, Macon, Rome, and Atlanta, Ga., and at Jasper, Ala. According to accounts, the destruction by wind and rain was particularly heavy in Georgia. Reports of damage in Alabama were numerous; at Eufaula seven inches of rain were reported to have fallen Sunday and Monday. For the past twenty-four hours rainfall has been reported in the following extraordinary quantity: At Augusta, Ga., 2.26 inches; Savannah, Ga., 6.42; Kingstreet, Ga., 1.58; Comak, Ga., 2; Waynesborough, Ga., 4.64, and at Yermessee, 7.30. At the strongest interval yesterday prices here showed a net gain of 10@11 points, and the market was finally steady at a net advance of 7@10 points. The general stability of the market was increased by the relatively light movement of new cotton, as contrasted with the movement for the corresponding time last season. This led local statisticians to make more conservative estimates as to the probable extent of the crop. The rank and file of the bear contingent continued to hold to their position, but some of the more conservative traders were inclined to attach considerable importance to the possible significance of yesterday's claims of damage by wind and rain and to the possible detention of new cotton by spread of yellow fever. It is claimed that the short interest at this point is very heavy, with prices dangerously low should present bullish claims be confirmed. New Orleans parties have been telegraphing that sentiment at New Orleans is changing in favor of a considerably smaller movement for September than popularly outlined heretofore.

The annual statement of Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange was perhaps the most interesting feature of news on 'Change yesterday, though least influential. According to this authority, the cotton crop of the United States for the year ended Aug. 31, 1898, was 11,199,994 bales. Port receipts were 8,769,360 bales; the overland movement was 1,237,813 bales and Southern consumption (net) 1,192,621 bales, making a total of 11,199,994 bales. Total Southern consumption was 1,231,841 bales, including 39,020 bales taken from and counted at Southern outports. These figures are nearly 200,000 bales in excess of the highest estimate made in November by members of the New York Cotton Exchange.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.52	5.58	5.52	5.56@5.58
October	5.55	5.62	5.55	5.61@5.62
November	5.61	5.65	5.59	5.64@5.65
December	5.62	5.69	5.62	5.68@5.69
January	5.66	5.73	5.66	5.72@5.73
February	5.69	5.77	5.69	5.76@5.77
March	5.73	5.81	5.73	5.80@5.81
April	5.77	5.84	5.77	5.83@5.85
May	5.81	5.88	5.80	5.87@5.88
June	5.91	5.91	5.91	5.90@5.92

Spot cotton in the local market ruled fairly active, and closed steady, with prices 1-16c higher, on the basis of 5 13-16c for middling uplands and 6 1-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 7 13-16c and 8 1-16c respectively last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5⅜c; Galveston, 5 7-16c; Mobile, 5¼c; Savannah, 5⅛c; Wilmington, 5¼c; Norfolk, 5⅝c for old, ¼c off for new; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5¾c; St. Louis, 5 7-16c; Memphis, 5 5-16c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows: Great Britain—Total yesterday, 4,641 bales; thus far this week, 18,422 bales; since Sept. 1, 4,641 bales. France—Thus far this week, 777 bales. Continent—Thus far this week, 2,562 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—Middling uplands, 3 5-16d. December-January, 309½s; January-February, 308s; February-March, 308½b; March-April, 309½s; April-May, 310v; May-June, 311s; June-July, 311½b; September, 312½b; September-October, 310b; October-November, 308½s; November-December, 308s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	69¼	69¼	68 5-16	68⅞
December	66 13-16	66⅞	66 5-16	66⅞
May	67⅝	68	67½	68
Corn—				
September	34⅞	35¼	34⅝	35¼
December	35⅝	35⅞	35 5-16	35⅞
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	25
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	5.35

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	64	64 5-16	63⅝	64¼
December	62	62¼	61 11-16	62⅛
May	63⅝	64	63⅝	64
Corn—				
September	30⅝	30 15-16	30⅝	30⅞
December	31	31¼	30 9-16	31
May	33⅝	33½	32 7-16	33¼
Oats—				
September	19 15-16	20	19¾	20
December	19⅞	20	19 13-16	19⅞
May	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	22¼
Lard				
September	5.00	5.02½	4.97½	5.02½
October	5.05	5.10	5.05	5.10
Ribs—				
September	5.30	5.40	5.30	5.40
October	5.27	5.37½	5.27½	5.37½
Pork—				
September	8.60	8.77½	8.60	8.77½
October	8.75	8.82½	8.75	8.82½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The development of a good export demand in the afternoon saved bulls from defeat yesterday, and rallied the market from a period of extreme weakness into which it had fallen at mid-day. Under the circumstances, therefore, final prices were not less than ⅛@½c higher than the previous day, with December leading in point of strength.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—September, 59⅝c; December, 59@59⅛c; May, 61@61⅛c; No. 1 hard, 63⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 62⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 59⅛c.

DULUTH, Sept. 1.—No. 1 Northern cash, 63⅝c; September, 62⅝c; December, 60½c; May, 63⅛c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2 Northern, 63c; December, 62¼c.

Oats.

No. 2, 27c; No. 3, 26c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 27½@28c; No. 2 white, clips, 30½c; track mixed, 27@28½c; track, white, 27@37c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 49½c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 44½c cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—New feeding, 34½c, cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo; 37½c, cost, insurance, freight, New York; new malting, choice, 50c, New York delivered.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.25@$4.55; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.70; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $3.30@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.75; no grade, $1.75@$1.77½ (to arrive). RYE FLOUR—$2.40@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 73@74c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb., Winter, in bulk, 70@75c; Spring, bulk, 62½@65c; to arrive, 60c; middling bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70@75c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $23@$?.50, to arrive; screenings, 40@90c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—Flour—First patent, $3.90@$4; second patent, $3.70@$3.90; first clear, $2.90@$3.50.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.25@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$20.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180-lb, 5⅝c; 160-lb, 5¾c; pigs, 5⅞c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 8c; 10-lb, 7¼c; 12-lb, 6¼@6¾c; 14-lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western, green, 16-lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅜@3½c; country, 3½@3⅝c. LARD—$5.40; city lard, $5.10; refined, South America, $6.35; Continent, $5.65; Brazil, kegs, $7.35; compound, city, 4@4½c; Western, 4¼@4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard, stearine, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 50s; prime mess, medium, Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime, Western, 26s 3d. Cheese—American finest white, 37s 6d; do, colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

The opening call at the Coffee Exchange yesterday developed a barely steady market at a decline of 5 to 10 points, followed by a moderate degree of activity, within a narrow scope of variations, and the market finally was steady at a net loss of 5@15 points. Sales on the call, 1,000 bags; up to 12 M., 4,500 bags, and for the entire session, 13,750 bags. The weakness of yesterday's market resulted primarily from the disappointing character of the European coffee market cables. The Havre market was particularly disappointing, showing a loss of ½@¾f, while Hamburg declined ¼@½ pfennig, and the Rio cables also reported a decline. The Santos market was without change. Selling was arrested somewhat by larger warehouse deliveries in the United States, and by the unyielding attitude of spot holders; spot buyers, however, were not inclined to go ahead at present prices; thus leaving the quotation list somewhat nominal. As the American visible supply of Brazilian coffee still ranges above the million-bag mark, spot buyers are inclined to be indifferent.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.60
October	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
November	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
December	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.90
January	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.95
February	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.05
March	6.15	6.15	6.10	6.05@6.15
April	..	..	..	6.10@6.20
May	6.25	6.25	6.20	6.20@6.25
June	..	..	..	6.25@6.30
July	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.30@6.35
August	..	..	..	6.35@6.40

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, Good average, 8$000. Hamburg, ¾@½ pfennig net lower. Havre, ½@¾f net lower. January, 39; February, 39; March, 39.25; April, 39.50; May, 39.75; June, 40; July, 40.15; August, 40.25; September, 38.50; October, 38.50; November, 38.75; December, 38.75.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅜c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of pulled wool, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Fine A, 48@51c; A supers, 45@46c; B supers, 40@42c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 46@48c; combing, 40@41c; California finest, 48@50c; California second, 46@48c; Western extra, 46@47c; Western super, 38@40c; Western low, 28@30c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern No. 2, soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $7; lake copper ingot, 12.50c; tin, 15.95c; lead, 4.05c; spelter, 4.77½c.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.50, and bulk, $4; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.45, and bulk, $3.95; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6, and deodorized, $6.50; refined, cases, $7.15. Cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 22½c bid; off Summer yellow, 22@22½c; butter grades, nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; American, raw, 33@34c; American, boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 45@46c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.80; Tar oil, bbls, $3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 29½@30c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 1.—Spirits turpentine, 27¼@27¾c. Crude turpentine, $1.10@$1.60. Resin, $1@$1.05.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 1.—Spirits turpentine, 27½@34c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 1.—Turpentine, 26½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Live cattle, 10¾@11½c; dressed weight, refrigerator beef, 8@8¼c per lb. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; grassers, $4; city dressed veals, 9@12c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.50; yearlings, $4.65@$4.75; lambs, good to choice, $5.60@$6.25. HOGS—$4.20@$4.60.

INSURANCE ON GRADED GRAIN.

One Policy to Cover All Storehouses Along Brooklyn Water Front.

A meeting of fire insurance men was held yesterday in regard to the proposed change in blanket storage certificates on graded grain in the warehouses along the Brooklyn water front. Under the former arrangement certificates were issued covering grain in a series of stores, composed of from one to a dozen stores in a row, one certificate being issued for the series, and the grain being insured under a blanket policy, which covered all of the stores in the series.

Under the new arrangement all the grain storehouses along the whole water front of Brooklyn are to be covered by one certificate, issued for the entire aggregated series of stores and individual stores. This change necessitates a like alteration in the method of insurance, as a blanket policy must now be issued covering the entire aggregated series under one sum.

The change has been inaugurated by a committee of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange and the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, for the purpose of reducing the terminal charges on graded grain, and thus securing larger quantities of grain for local warehouses.

George M. Coit, Assistant Manager of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, said yesterday that the change would undoubtedly improve the advantages of the port, and that the underwriters were cooperating with the Produce Exchange in the readjustment, which would necessitate a number of conferences before the companies could arrange the conditions of the new blanket policy.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

H. H. Kellogg, who has resigned as suburban manager of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company and the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, has been appointed outside solicitor for William F. Penney, the suburban manager of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company of New York.

The Maritime Board of Trade, of Nova Scotia has taken action, looking to the adoption of a standard form of policy, and to that end committees of the local boards have been nominated to confer with the fire insurance boards. If co-operation can be secured, the united boards will work to obtain the necessary legislation in each province.

The insurance on the property of the New York Chemical Refining Company, at Waverly, N. J., which was damaged by fire on Sunday, Aug. 28, was distributed as follows: Atlanta Home, $1,000; Insurance Company of the State of New York, $1,000; Merchants' Lloyds, $2,000; Manufacturers' Lloyds, $2,500; Globe, $1,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

President George F. Seward of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York has decided not to enter into or support any local agreement in regard to plate glass insurance rates for either Chicago or New York on account of the intensity of the competition, which is now attended with all the conditions of a rate war. He says, however: "While this company will not enter into agreements directly with the managers of other companies, covering any territory, it will lend its encouragement to agents' local agreements anywhere outside of the Cities of New York and Chicago. The interests of the agents lie in the direction of co-operation, as small premiums mean small commissions. In fire insurance, the local board system has been proved to be practicable and effective. I believe there are potentialities for good in the local compact movement." Managers of several other companies which write plate glass insurance were non-committal yesterday, saying that the policy of their companies would be largely determined by the wishes of their local agents, whose opinions are not yet known.

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

There Was No Escape from the Heat at the Coney Island Track.

LATSON WINS REAPERS STAKES

Central Trust Was Plunged on Heavily, but After Running Well for a Mile He Fell Back and Finished a Poor Last.

Even the Sheepshead Bay track, which ordinarily is cool on the warmest day in the year, did not escape the sweltering humid heat of yesterday, and the large crowd which fooled itself into the belief that it would find shelter there was disappointed. The venturesome ones who had the temerity to enter the betting ring emerged, after they had placed their bets, wet to the skin, for no steam room in a Russian bath could have so freely caused the perspiration to run as a few minutes' stay in the betting ring. Men went about in their shirt-sleeves, hatless, and collarless, but even this did not give much relief, and at the end of the day there were enough soaked handkerchiefs, that had been used to mop perspiring faces and bald heads, strewn around on the lawn to stock a small haberdashery. A number of the soldiers who had seen service in the Cuban campaign strolled about, and in spite of their Cuban training, suffered as much as the others.

The racing was not uninteresting, but it was asking too much to expect any show of enthusiasm on such a day, and although there were some rousing finishes, there was only one demonstration, and that was when Maher, on Hanwell, rode well enough to beat Sloane on the favorite, George Keene, for place honors in the second race. The Reapers and Partridge Stakes, the two fixtures of the day, by no means brought out the best finishes. Latson, the rank outsider in the field of four in The Reapers, won with surprising ease, while the favorite, Central Trust, finished last, beaten twelve lengths by Mirthful, who finished third. It seemed as if every man on the race track was betting on Central Trust. The heavy play did not cause a decrease in his price, but lengthened the price against the other three. When it came to racing Candle Black showed the way for a mile, and it looked as if he would easily win for only three-sixteenths of a mile was there to be negotiated. But Taral, who had laid up a few lengths behind the leader, in company with Central Trust, made a move at the mile post, and Latson easily shot to the front. He needed no further urging, and won easily by three lengths. King Barleycorn also won easily in the Partridge Stakes.

The third race at three-quarters of a mile was the best race of the afternoon. There were a number of good sprinters engaged, but Swiftmas proved to be the best of the lot, and won from Harvey by a length. Harvey was in trouble on the far turn for he was in numerous bad pockets, and only got clear by coming around the field on the turn into the stretch. He would probably have given Swiftmas a good fight for the money but for this unfortunate circumstance, as once straightened out for home he got over a lot of ground quickly. Kinnikinnic, who was also considerably shuffled up at the beginning, came fast in the stretch, and was only a neck behind Harvey at the finish.

Hanwell surprised most of the followers of form by running a really good race on a dry track in the second race at a mile and an eighth. He showed in front all the way up to the last sixteenth pole, and was then passed with ease by Laverock, but Maher who rode him, kept him going strongly enough to beat the favorite, George Keene, a length for the place. This struggle between the two rival jockeys was the only incident of the day to bring out any enthusiasm.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity Course. Time—1:02 4-5.

1—Anagram, J. W. Colt's ch. f., by Ben Strome-Favor Ban, 104 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2..(Sloane)
2—Helen Thomas, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 94, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..........(Dupee)
3—Gaze, L. Stuart's ch. f., 103, 6 to 1...(Spencer)

Chemisette, 94, 15 to 1, (McGann;) Sister Fox, 96, 30 to 1, (Songer;) Country Dance, 94, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) Tut Tut, 104, 6 to 1, (Burns;) Lepida, 99, 20 to 1, (James;) Lyric, 102, 100 to 1, (Jones;) Florence Clarke, 97, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Althea, 94, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Winter, 104, 20 to 1, (Barrett,) and Seraphic, 89, 100 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners during this meeting. By subscription of $10 each, with $750 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55.

1—Laverock, W. Hendrie's b. f., 3 years, by Cavalier-Pee Weep, 106 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5..........(Songer)
2—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. h., 6, 101, 10 to 1 and 5 to 2..........(Maher)
3—George Keene, C. Fleischmann's Son's b. c., 3, 119, 1 to 2..........(Sloane)

Lady Marian, 94, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Royal Stag, 126, 6 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages, non-winners of $1,000 in 1898. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—Swiftmas, Deniel & Farrel's br. c., 3 years, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 121 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5..........(Sloane)
2—Harvey, W. Hendrie's b. c., 3, 113½, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Lewis)
3—Kinnikinic, W. Laimbeer's br. h., 4, 8 to 1..(Spencer)

Banastar, 111, 6 to 1, (Clawson;) Typhoon II., 128, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Blaise Rock, 118, 10 to 1, (Barrett,) and Kilt, 108, 20 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Reapers Stakes, for three-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:04.

1—Latson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Spaldie, 116 pounds, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Taral)
2—Candleblack, W. H. Clark's b. c., 3, 106, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5..........(Clawson)
3—Mirthful, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 3, 126, 6 to 1..........(Littlefield)
4—Central Trust, J. E. McDonald's ch. c., 3, 106, 11 to 10..........(Maher)

Won easily by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:40 3-5.

1—George B. Cox, John Fay's br. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Cherry Blossom, 94 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..........(Burns)
2—Oxnard, H. T. Griffin's b. c., 3, 92, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1..........(Clawson)
3—The Winner, George E. Smith's b. h., 5, 107, 8 to 5..........(Sloane)

Merry Prince, 105, 3 to 1, (Maher;) Ben Ronald, 102, 12 to 1, (James;) Handpress, 103, 7 to 1, (Barrett;) Bon Ino, 98, 20 to 1, (Moody,) and Miss Tenny, 99, 3 to 1, (Michaels,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Partridge Stakes, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $30 each, with $750 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile on the turf. Time—1:15.

1—King Barleycorn, E. O. Pepper's ch. c., by Kantaka-Nattot, 117 pounds, 4 to 1 and 1 to 5..........(Turner)
2—Himtine, J. J. McCafferty's b. c., 107, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5..........(Dean)
3—Mr. Phinizy, W. Walker's ch. c., 112, 7 to 5..(Sloane)

Rhinelander, 112, 3 to 1, (Sims,) and Hungarian, 107, 10 to 1, (Cunningham,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; the same distance between second and third.

THE TAX ON RACE TRACKS.

Agricultural Societies Anxious About an Important Source of Revenue.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—J. H. Durkee, President of the Association of County Agricultural Societies, has finally, after failing to secure the Governor's co-operation in enforcing the racing track tax law, decided to prefer charges of neglect of duty against Hamilton Busbey, editor of The Turf, Field and Farm, as Supervisor of Accounts of Trotting Race Meetings. Mr. Durkee has made a statement, in which he sets forth that the racing law was amended last Winter with a view to increasing the fund raised from the tax on horse race meetings. Previously the State Controller collected the tax and apportioned it out to the agricultural societies. Under the amendment the Governor appoints two Supervisors of Accounts, one of running race meetings, the other of trotting race meetings.

"The Supervisor of the Running Race Meetings is doing his work well," Mr. Durkee says, "while on the other hand, the Supervisor of the Trotting Race Meetings, Hamilton Busbey, editor of The Turf, Field and Farm, a sporting paper published in New York, is accomplishing absolutely nothing." Then he continues: "Of the forty or more races advertised in his own paper, only three have filed the bond required by law, and only one of them through Mr. Busbey; and of the seventy-five or more race meetings thus far held in the State we do not find one, the books of which have been examined by Mr. Busby. You can readily see that the agricultural societies will not only fail to get an increase in the amount of money usually received, but they will fail to get even what they formerly received from this source. It may be unreasonable to expect Mr. Busbey to take action against the best paying patrons of his paper, but we feel that he could at least examine the books or do something of an official character."

Last year the pool tax amounted to $53,726, with $4,617 expenses. This amount furnished premiums for many of the county fairs. The failure to collect a large portion of this tax is what has stirred those interested in county fairs, and Mr. Durkee urges that Mr. Busbey be removed and a suitable person be appointed in his place, or that he be forced to perform what Mr. Durkee describes as his full duty.

Hamilton Busbey, Supervisor of Accounts of Trotting Race Meetings, and editor of Turf, Field and Farm, could not be seen yesterday, as he is attending the State Fair at Syracuse. His partner in the ownership of the paper, L. C. Bruce, said, however, that the charges made against Mr. Busbey by J. H. Durkee are entirely groundless.

"It is not part of Mr. Busbey's duties as Supervisor," said Mr. Bruce, "to compel trotting race meetings to make bonds and file them with the State Controller. That is the duty of the Controller himself. It is Mr. Busbey's duty, so far as the law creates it, to examine the books of the various trotting race track meetings and to see that their accounts are all right and report to the Controller. The tax that each association must pay is also determined by the Supervisor, as being closely connected with his duty of examining the accounts, because this tax is 10 per centum of the gross value of purses for the season.

"Now, in order to facilitate the work of examining and approving accounts and the execution and filing of bonds, Mr. Busbey requested the Controller to permit him, as Supervisor, to receive the statements and bonds for the payment of the tax, which should afterward be filed in the Controller's office. The Controller assented to this, and on July 14 of this year Mr. Busbey sent a circular letter to the different associations, summarizing the law and stating his agreement with the Controller relative to the sending of bonds to the Supervisor. He could not force the associations to file these bonds, and made no attempt to do so, further than the request made in this circular letter of July 14.

"I know that Mr. Busbey has performed his whole duty as Supervisor. He has personally attended the race meetings at Goshen, Middletown, Glenn's Falls, Poughkeepsie, Buffalo, and elsewhere, and has carefully investigated the accounts of the associations. He has fought every effort to evade the law against gambling, and has thereby made enemies. He has given his whole time to the work to the damage of his other interests.

"It is useless to talk about loss in revenue as the season has just opened. The great majority of the trotting races on the more than one hundred tracks of the State will be run in September and October. The tax is not due the State until December."

THE DERBY SEPTEMBER MEETING

Manatee of Lorillard-Beresford Stables Wins the Rangemore Stakes.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—In the last day's racing of the Derby September meeting to-day, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay gelding Manatee won the Rangemore Stakes. This race is of 2 sovereigns each starter, with 100 sovereigns added, for two-year olds, the second to receive 5 sovereigns out of the stakes; entrance, 3 sovereigns.

Seven horses ran over the course, distance five furlongs straight, and the result in detail was as follows:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's b. g. Manatee, by Sir Modred, out of Miss Motley..........1
Capt. E. W. Baird's b. c. Tawthorn, by Ayrshire, out of Hawthorne..........2
The Duke of Portland's b. f. Salviac, by St. Simon, out of Muirninn..........3

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Readville, Mass.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 1.—On the same track on which he made the record time last year, 1:59¼, Star Pointer to-day again tried for a world's record of a mile in harness, but failed to equal his performance by half a second.

With a running mate Pointer made the quarter in 0:29½, which gave encouragement, and with the half in 0:59, it looked as if he would do something to the record. The terrific pace was kept up to the three-quarter pole, which was reached in 1:28¼, and then came the question of endurance. The great horse was urged all through the home stretch, but he did not quite reach the wire in time, although only a short half second behind.

Summary of to-day's races:

2:14 Class.—Trotting; the Massachusetts purse; $5,000. (Unfinished yesterday.)

Grattan Boy, b. s., by Grattan, (Miller)	2 2 2 1 2 1 1
Caracalla, br. m., by Patron, (Keys)	1 1 9 7 8 2 3
Belle J., b. m., by Ben. Johnson, (Spear)	12 6 1 3 1 3 2
Town Lady, b. m., (Cheney)	9 9 3 2 3 ro.
Mattie Patterson, b. m., (Saunders)	3 3 4 8 4 ro.
Stamboulette, b. s., (Van Boklen)	11 5 5 4 5 ro.
Tom Boy, b. m., (Marsh)	4 7 6 6 7 ro.
Jayhawker, r. s., (D. Wilson)	10 11 7 5 6 ro.
Jupe, b. c., (Flynn)	7 4 8 9 dr.
Sidney McGregor, b. s., (Conley)	6 10 10 dr.
Red Warranoke, b. s., (Reynolds)	5 8 dr.
Nico, b. g., (Titer)	8 12 dr.
Spinalong, b. m., (Starr)	Dis.
Preston, g. g., (Murphy)	Dis.
Battleton, b. g., (Geers)	Dis.

Time—2:10; 2:10½; 2:11; 2:11¾; 2:13¼; 2:14¾; 2:11¼.

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500.

Egozen, b. h., by Egotist-Madie, by Dictator, (Crutchfield)	2 1 1 1
Flirt, blk. m., (Rennick)	7 10 2 2
Hal. Wilkes, ch. h., (Golden)	10 9 8 3
Sclavonic, gr. h., (Cheney)	9 3 6 4
Cheslea, gr. g., (Dore)	3 7 8 8
Moth Miller, ch. m., (A. Trout)	4 4 5 7
Norvin G., br. g., (Bowen)	5 5 4 6
Trio, b. m., (Niles)	8 8 9 5
Mazette, b. f., (Bailey)	11 6 7 dr
Argetto, c. m., (Starr)	1 2 dis.
Queen Vitallo, b. m., (Rathbon)	6 dis.
Maxmillian, b. h., (Geers)	12 dr.

Time—2:09½; 2:06½; 2:09; 2:10.

2:05 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500.

Frank Bogash, br. h., by Atlantic King, (Bogash)	5 1 1 3 1
Roan Wilkes, rn. h., by Tennessee Wilkes, (Baggs)	1 3 4 4 3
Planet, b. h., by Robert McGregor, (Demarest)	4 4 3 1 5
Bumps, b. g., (Wilson)	2 5 5 2 2
Chehalis, br. g., (O'Neil)	3 2 2 5 4

Time—2:05½; 2:05¼; 2:06¼; 2:06¾; 2:08¼.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

George, b. g., by Scarlet Wilkes, (Sinott)	1 1 1
May Bloom, b. m., (Keyes)	2 2 2
Guenn, b. m., (Golden)	3 3 3
Nation, b. g., (Thomas)	4 5 4
Rene, gr. m., (Foote)	5 4 5

Time—2:15; 2:13¾; 2:15.

Star Pointer, b. h., (McCleary,) to beat 1:59¼. Time—0:29½; 0:59; 1:28¼; 1:59¾.

CAPT. EDWARD MURPHY DEAD.

Commander of a Press Dispatch Boat Succumbs to Fever.

Capt. Edward Murphy, who commanded The Associated Press dispatch boat Dandy during the Cuban war, died Wednesday night in St. Vincent's Hospital from typhoid fever, after an illness of about a week. The Captain was taken to St. Vincent's in an unconscious condition at noon. He was thirty-five years old and lived at 26 Water Street.

Capt. Murphy took his boat to Darien, Ga., on Aug. 10. He was in the pilot house of his vessel and at the wheel during the operations in Guantanamo Bay, and the pilot house was riddled with bullets. Before taking command of the Dandy he was a Captain of the Bermuda, an alleged filibuster, and was arrested. He was tried in Wilmington and acquitted. Senator Gray defended him in that action. Capt. Murphy had been a sailor ever since his boyhood He was particularly at home on tropical seas, and had been long in the Brazilian trade.

THEODORE ALLEN DEAD.

Succumbed to an Attack of Paralysis at St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—Theodore Allen of New York, Secretary of the Trade-Mark Association of the Plug Tobacco Manufacturers of the United States, died last night at the Planters' Hotel.

Last Saturday he was stricken with paralysis and another stroke followed yesterday, causing his death. His wife and son Charles were with him at the time of his demise.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Poor Fielding and Batting Cause the New Yorks' Defeat in Pittsburg Yesterday.

DOHENY WAS AN EASY MARK

Brooklyns Shut Out in Chicago—Cincinnatis Win and Regain First Place—Clevelands Down the Bostons in a Close Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	74	43	.632
Boston	71	42	.628
Baltimore	68	41	.624
Cleveland	67	46	.593
Chicago	65	50	.565
New York	63	50	.558
Philadelphia	54	56	.491
Pittsburg	57	60	.487
Louisville	47	69	.405
Brooklyn	42	66	.389
Washington	40	73	.354
St. Louis	32	84	.276

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 8; New York, 2.
Chicago, 10; Brooklyn, 0.
Cleveland, 3; Boston, 2.
Louisville, 9; Baltimore, 8.
Cincinnati, 5; Washington, 4.
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 4.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Cleveland in Boston.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—The New Yorks could not hit Rhines to-day, and they fielded poorly, allowing the Pittsburgs to score an easy victory. McCreery, who was released by the New Yorks because he could neither bat nor field, took a conspicuous part in the visitors' defeat. He made three hits, including a three-bagger, all of which sent in runs. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	V. Hal'n, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
O'Brien, ss.	1	2	0	5	1	Tiernan, lf.	0	0	0	0	1
M'Cart'y, lf.	0	1	5	0	0	Joyce, 1b.	0	0	9	0	1
Clark, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	Seymour, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Padden, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0	Grady, c.	1	0	6	0	1
Gray, 3b.	2	1	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	1	5	3	2
McC'ry, cf.	2	3	2	0	0	Doyle, ss.	0	0	3	6	0
Schriver, c.	1	3	4	1	0	Gettig, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1
Rhines, p.	0	1	1	0	0	Doheny, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	8	14	27	9	1	Total	2	5	27	14	6

Pittsburg..........0 0 0 0 2 2 2 2—8
New York..........0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hit—Schriver. Three-base hits—McCreery, Schriver. Sacrifice hit—McCreery. Stolen base—Tiernan. Double plays—Schriver and Padden; Gleason and Joyce. First base on balls—Off Rhines, 3; off Doheny, 1. Struck out—By Rhines, 2; by Doheny, 4. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connelly.

BROOKLYNS EASILY BEATEN.

McKenna's Pitching Was Easy for the Chicagos Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The Chicagos began to hit McKenna in the first inning, and kept it up all through the game, batting for a total of twenty-six bases. Woods was in fine trim after his long rest, holding Brooklyn down to five scattered singles. Ryan and Donahue hit safely each time at bat, and the former killed Brooklyn's only chance to score by a wonderful catch in deep left field. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf.	2	4	2	0	0	Griffin, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Green, rf.	1	2	4	0	0	Jones, rf.	0	1	8	1	0
McC'm'k, 3b.	0	2	3	0	0	Yeager, lf.	0	0	2	1	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	3	2	2	1	Hallman, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0
Everett, 1b.	1	1	12	1	0	Magoon, ss.	0	0	4	2	0
Lange, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Lach'ce, 1b.	0	2	6	1	0
Connor, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Donahue, c.	2	4	0	1	0	Grim, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Woods, p.	1	2	1	8	0	McKenna, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	10	18	27	13	1	Total	0	5	24	10	1

Chicago..........2 0 0 2 1 2 1 2 .—10
Brooklyn..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Chicago, 8. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Ryan, Green, Dahlen. Three-base hit—Donahue. Home run—Green. Sacrifice hit—Ryan. Stolen base—Ryan. Struck out—By McKenna, 1. Bases on balls—Off Woods, 1; off McKenna, 4. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Cleveland, 3; Boston, 2.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—The Champions were again defeated to-day by the Clevelands, and slipped back into second place in the league race. The game was a close one, and was not won until the last man was out. It was a pitchers' battle, and Cuppy had the better of it. Score:

Cleveland..........2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3
Boston..........1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Cleveland, 1. Base hits—Boston, 4; Cleveland, 4. Errors—Boston, 1; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Cleveland, Cuppy and Criger. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Cincinnati, 5; Washington, 4.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—Corcoran's single and Peitz's two-bagger won the game for the home team in the eighth inning to-day, thus regaining first place in the league race. Score:

Cincinnati..........0 0 0 0 1 1 2 1 .—5
Washington..........1 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 14; Washington, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Washington, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Peitz; Washington, Weyhing and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The Philadelphias won to-day in the last inning. After two men were out Carsey gave McFarland and Cross bases on balls, and Donahue followed with a hit that scored the winning run. Score:

St. Louis..........3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—4
Philadelphia..........0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 2—6

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 2. Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Carsey and Kinslow; Philadelphia, Donahue and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Louisville, 9; Baltimore, 8.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—The Baltimores made a bold bid for victory in the ninth inning to-day. They came within one run oy tying the score, getting five runs on four singles and a double. Score:

Louisville..........0 0 0 0 5 3 1 0 .—9
Baltimore..........0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 5—8

Earned runs—Louisville, 3; Baltimore, 6. Base hits—Louisville, 10; Baltimore, 13. Errors—Louisville, 3; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Kittridge; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

GOLF AT BAR HARBOR.

Semi-Finals for Lippincott Cups Played on Kebo Links.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 1.—The semi-finals in the handicap mixed foursomes for the Lippincott Cups, were played on the Kebo links to-day. The scratch pair, Herbert Leeds and Miss Eleanora Willing of Philadelphia, were beaten by C. L. Tappin and Miss Frances Hinkle, the latter pair have a handicap of 3. The St. Andrews' player was in wonderful form, as was his partner, Miss Hinkle, and clearly outplayed their opponents. Tappin's long puts were the feature of the day's play.

Miss Davids, the champion of women golfers, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Louis Starr were matched against Miss Hoffman and George Robbins, to whom they conceded six strokes on the 18 holes. The Philadelphia pair, although they played almost perfect golf, were beaten 2 up. The finals to-morrow between Tappin-Hinkle and Robbins-Hoffman, should prove very close, with the odds in favor of the former pair. The score of the semi-finals follows:

Miss Hoffman and G. Robbins (9), beat Miss Davids and Dr. Louis Starr (3), 2 up.

Miss Frances Hinkle and C. L. Tappin (3) beat Miss Willing and Herbert Leeds (scratch) 3 up and 2 to play.

Shrewsbury Defeats Katharine.

REDBANK, N. J., Sept. 1.—A match race was sailed this afternoon on Sandy Hook Bay between Karl Wagner's Shrewsbury and George Gilleg's Katharine, formerly ex-Superintendent Byrnes's Nancy. The course sailed over was fifteen miles to windward and return for $100 a side. The yachts sailed catrigged. Clinton R. James handled the Shrewsbury, and Capt. Forman Smith the Katharine. There was a nice wholesail breeze. The Shrewsbury won handily by about three minutes.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Sales by Brokers—A Fifth Avenue Lease—Adjournments in the Auction Room.

Miles Bradley has sold to Jackson & Stern the two-story brick dwelling 412 Cherry Street, 21.4 by 97.9.

Maximilian Morgenthau has sold to Meyer Beyer, for improvement, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 102.9 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 100 by 100.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold, for Mrs. Helen J. Erickson, for about $45,000, the five-story apartment house, 128 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 32.6 by 100.11.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for William H. Pruden, on private terms, his house and nine lots at City Island, having a frontage of 230 feet on Pilot Avenue and 100 feet on Pelham Bay, to William Kirchhof.

It is reported that Urry Goodman has sold the tenement at the southeast corner of Stanton and Attorney Streets.

Louis Lese is the buyer of the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 285 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

Brooke & Georger have leased, for John Caswell and others to James P. Silo, the Fifth Avenue Art Rooms, at 366 and 368 Fifth Avenue, with an "L" fronting at 2 West Thirty-fifth Street. The lease is for five years and the aggregate rental $65,000.

F. W. Wilcox has sold to T. H. Bopp the two three-story flats 1,998 and 2,000 Bathgate Avenue.

A. C. Bechstein has bought, for about $38,500, the four-story dwelling 170 West Eightieth Street, 23 by 65 by 100.

One of yesterday's two auction offerings was adjourned and the other withdrawn.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry M. Gescheidt, referee, Stebbins Avenue, east side, 278.8 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 100 by 80, four three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,117.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James B. Butler, referee, 510 Broome Street, north side, 63.3 feet west of West Broadway, runs west 19.5 by north 49.6 by east 13.5 by north 30.6 by east 6 by south 80, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $21,114.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 210 Centre Street, for a five-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 45; Alice Fitzpatrick, premises, owner; Louis F. Heinecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 332 to 336 East Eighth Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats, 32.6 by 87.4; Polstein & Cohen of 181 East Second Street, owners; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

Tacoma Street, north side, 100 feet east of St. Lawrence Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 45; D. Di Maria of 563 Mary Avenue, owner; C. G. Jorgenson of 1,283 Hoe Street, architect; costs, $3,000.

Franklin Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for five four-story brick flats, 28 by 77 by 101; James J. Barry of 1,149 Boston Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $105,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 150.6 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for two four-story brick flats, 25.1 by 90; Keshin & Frank of 119 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; costs, $40,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $250.

Nos. 340 and 342 East Twenty-third Street, to a five-story brick hotel; Corporation of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, owner; J. C. Hoes & Sons, builders; cost, $250.

No. 1,527 Third Avenue, to a brick and stone building; New York Life Insurance Company, owner; A. H. Tyson of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $510.

Grey Street, north side, 100 feet west of Crane Place, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Louisa Waesman of 541 Grey Street, owner; C. S Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x86; John Duer to John J. Lyons..$27,500
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 74.4 ft s of 106th St, 26.6x100; Abraham Quackenbush to Augustus F. Holly, Jr., and another..... 1
BOULEVARD, n w corner of 108th St, 201.10 ft to 109th St x100; William Wetterer to George F. Moore..... 1
BROOME ST, s s, 50 ft e of Attorney St, 18.9x99.7x18.9x99.2; John Koch to Henry J. Wirth..... 1
BROOME ST, 153; Katharina Koch to Henry J. Wirth..... 1
DELANCEY ST, 254, 25.3x100; John O'Connor to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 100
EAST END AV, e s, 51.4 ft s of 83d St, 25.4x82; Emilie C. Koch to Margaret T. Monaghan..... 14,500
EAST END AV, e s, 51.4 ft s of 83d St, 25.4x82; Nicholas Schloeder, trustee, and another to Emilie C. Koch..... 1
ELDRIDGE ST, w s, 126.7 ft n of Hester St, 21.10x99.6x21.2x99.8; Isaac Fox to Louis Gordon..... 14,900
FINDLAY AV and 166th St, centre lines, runs w 260 ft to centre of College Av x n 380x e 130.2x s 50x e 130.2 to Findley Av x s 330; Louis Stern to Jacob Hirsh..... Exchange
FREEMAN ST, s s, 150 ft e of Fox St, 50x69.5x50.6x76.6; William Wetterer to Frederick Dreher..... 100
GREAT JONES ST, n s, 227.7 ft e of Lafayette Pl, 22.7x89.10x22.4x89.9; Frederick McMorran to Robert Treupel and another..... 90,000
HICKORY ST, e s, lot 77, amended map of Bronxwood Park—124x40x128.5; Allan G. Macdonnell to Cameron L. Macdonnell..... 1
JACKSON AV, e s, 280 ft n of 156th St, 25x87.6; Alexander C. Campbell to Bernard Newman..... 6,500
LENOX AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 121st St, 25x100; George Ehret to Clarence F. True. 1
LEWIS ST, 114, 25x100; Adolph Shapiro and another to Katie J. and Anna Amend 36,000
LITTLE 12TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Washington St, 25x103.3; leasehold; Elbert Crandall, referee, to William Ellis..... 3,650
LOTS 41 and 42, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; Ephraim B. Levy to Mary B. Ferguson..... 3,200
ONEIDA AV, e s, 25 ft s of Kemble St, extends to Kemble St, 25x100x200, to beginning; Elizabeth M. Roe, executrix, to George A. Meyer, trustee..... 3,000
RIVINGTON ST, 239, 20x70; Dora Kalchheim to Sigmund and Frank Leinhardt.. 15,050
RYER AV, e s, 100 ft n of 180th St, 25x104.5x25x104.8; David Shuldiner to Corinne W. Gaylor..... 100
SIMPSON, or Fox, St, w s, 40 ft s of Freeman St, 17.6x irregular; John Stange to Frederick Del Balso..... 4,000
STANTON ST, 191, 25x100; Urry Goodman to Moritz and Louis Jerchower..... 40,750
SUFFOLK ST, 165-167, 50x100; John M. Reynolds to Louis L. Richman and another..... 41,750
THOMPSON ST, 67; Mary R. Cuche to Emma Cuche..... Gift
UNION AV, adjoining land of William W. Fox, being Lot 12, map of property of William A. and John Aslie; Mary E. Delaney and others to Delia Delaney... Gift
WASHINGTON AV, 1,774; Joseph Kleinschnittger to William C. Oesting..... 1
WEST END AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 75x100; John J. Lynes to John Duer.. 52,500
WEST END AV, w s, 23 ft n of 74th St, 19.2x100; Charles S. La Vake to Truman P. Fuller..... 1
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s s, Lot 7, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Michael Dapper to Mary Demwolff..... 1
1ST AV, n e corner of 2d St, —x—, 24th Ward; Ellen Lyman to William K. Lancaster..... 1
2D AV, 539, s w corner of 30th St, 17.6x65; August Liss to Herman Gluck..... 1
3D ST, n e corner of Wooster St, 60x209.5 to 4th St; Jacob Hirsh to Louis Stern..... Echange.
5TH ST, 751 East, 23x97; Christian Nauret to Abraham J. Gottlieb..... 12,250
5TH AV, 1,339, 25.3x96; John Kloter to Catharine Mesigh..... 27,500
7TH ST, 126, 24.7x90.10; Gustave L. Morgenthau to H. Breunich..... 18,500
8TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft w of 5th Av, 74x93.11; Nathan Zeman to Eugene Basch.. 1,850
9TH ST, s s, 258 ft w of Avenue D, 20x93.11; Ernst Hommell to Theodore Hommel and others, 6-35 parts..... 1,600
9TH ST, 732 East, 20x93.11; Alexander Finelite to Theodore and George Hommel, et al., one-seventh part..... 1,650
13TH ST, n s, 157.6 ft w of 2d Av, 22.6x103.3; 111th St, n s, 143.5 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.11; Sarah Levi to Joseph Levi..... 4,000
19TH ST, 407 West, 25x76; Thomas C. Oakley and others to H. Wheeler Powell..... 1
22D ST, 141 West, 20.10x98.9; Harriet E. and Louise E. Laidlaw to Frederick W. Marks..... 1
28TH ST, 4 West, and 101 to 105 West 77th St; Louis Stern to Alois Gutwillig..... Exchange
30TH ST, 352 West, 18.4x98.9; Jeannette W. McAfee, by guardian, to Knox McAfee..... 625
45TH ST, 14 West, 21x100.5; Joseph K. Garr to James Allan..... 40,000
58TH ST, s s, 366 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Fannie Le Boutillier to Mary E. Schenck, re-recorded..... 1
73D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Philip Odes to Charles Schwartz and another..... 20,400
77TH ST, 243 East, 25x102.2; Matilda Von Ramdohr to Daisy A. Nimis..... 1
82D ST, 7 East, 25x102.2; Daniel Hennessy to Edward J. King, Jr..... 100
82D ST, s s, 285 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; James Morrison and James Phimister to John G. Floyd..... 25,000
102D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Max C. Baum to John A. Philbrick..... Exchange and 1
114TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of 8th Av, 26x100.11; Lizzie M. Bayne to Walter R. Benjamin..... 1
116TH ST, 128 West, 32.6x100.11; Helen J. Erickson to Elizabeth F. Messinger.. 100
116TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16.8x100.11; Josephine de H. Carrington and another to James De Wolf..... 1
117TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Morningside Av, 100x100.11; George D. Eighmie to Judson Lawson..... 100
121ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Patrick Grady to Louis Schulz..... 1
126TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 24.6x99.11; Kate E. Burchell to Willett D. Morgan..... 1
134TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Isaac C. Birch to Vincent P. McGean..... 15,750
136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Sarah G. Schuyler to Missouria B. Houpt and another..... 1
137TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of Brown Place, 100x100; William C. Eesting to Joseph Kleinschnittger..... 89,250
144TH ST, 418 West, 16x80; H. Wheeler Powell to Gilbert Oakley, Jr..... 10
144TH ST, 420 West, 16x80; H. Wheeler Powell to Mary B. Warde..... 1
144TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; George Bauer to Marguerite Bredehoft..... 7,500
147TH ST, 679 East, 27x100; John A. Philbrick to Max C. Baum, exchange, &c..... 1
149TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; The Riverside Building Company to Patrick H. Lynch..... 24,500
149TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Rector, &c., of St. Matthew's Church to The Riverside Building Company..... 25,000
154TH ST, n s, 320 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Magdalena Scheerer to George and Maria Mahr..... 4,600
162D ST, s s, 172.7 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x127.4; John Duer and another, executors, &c., to Lucy E. Lyon..... 11,500
177TH, or Waverley St, s s, 50 ft w of Madison Av, 25x125; Corinne W. Gaylor to David Shuldiner..... 1
182D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 16.8x79.11; Willett D. Morgan to Kate E. Burchell..... 1
188TH ST, s s, 91.7 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Herman A. Hampe to John Eylers..... 1

Recorded Leases.

FISCHEL, Harry, to Saul and David Eder; 115 Ludlow St, 4 1-3 years..... $2,400
LEDERER, Jacob, to Rudolf Roemer; 1,580 1st Av, 2 8-12 years..... 540
LYMAN, William, to Otto R. Reichmann; s w corner of 5th Av and 137th St, 5 years.....$960 to 1,200
NAMM, Cecilie, to Davis Golpert and another; 104 Allen St, 5 years..... 2,000
RIORDAN, W. J., to Mike Goldberg; 65 Montgomery St, 5 years..... 1,400
WHITE, Elizabeth W., to Louis Sroka; 237 East 3d St, 10 years..... 2,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLAN, James, to Joseph K. Garr, executor, &c.; 14 West 45th St, ½ year..... 32,500
BAUM, Max C., to John A. Philbrick; 679 East 147th St, installments..... 2,000
BERING, Carolina, to Daniel Yung; 227 East 51st St, 5 years..... 5,000
BORMANN, William H., to Louisa Widder; n w corner of Madison Av and 130th St, 1 year..... 3,000
BOYLAN, Margaret L., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 119th St, 207.5 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 4,000
BOYLAN, Margaret L., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 29 and 31 West 119th St, 1 year..... 9,000
DE WOLF, James and Sophie, to Josephine de H. Carrington; n s of 116th St, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, installments..... 8,000
DREHER, Frederick, to William Wetterer; s s of Freeman St, 150 ft e of Fox St, 2 years..... 3,600
FABER, Charles P., to Anna M. Grossman and others, executors, &c.; n s of 149th St, 195.4 ft e of Morris Av, new line, 3 years..... 8,000
FARRELL, Daniel, to Mary E. Lusk, guardian, &c.; n s of 120th St, 93 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 12,000
FERGUSON, Mary A., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 41 and 42, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 2 years..... 2,800
FINKENSTADT, William, to George Ehret; n s of 63d St, 105 ft w of 2d Av, leasehold, demand..... 2,000
GAYLOR, Corinne W., to David Shuldiner; e s of Ryer Av, 100 ft n of 180th St, 1 year..... 532
GLUCK, Herman, to Charles Dorn and another; w s of 2d Av, 18.5 ft s of 30th St, 5 years..... 10,000
GLUCK, Herman, to August Less; w s of 2d Av, 18.5 ft s of 30th St, 4 years..... 1,500
GOERLITZ, Lizzie, to Adam Neidlinger; n s of 47th St, 250 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 5,500
GORDON, Louis, to Isaac Fox; w s of Eldridge St, 26.7 ft n of Hester St, ½ year..... 1,150
GRAHAM, Edna A., to Charles V. Morgan; n s of Bay Av, 30 ft e of North St, City Island, 3 years..... 800
HELBIG, George, to Francis X. Keller; s s of 53d St, 245 ft e of 9th Av, 2 years..... 2,000
HENNESSY, Daniel, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 7 East 82d St, 1 year..... 35,000
HOFFMAN, Paul, to Theresa Loesel; 162 Waverley Place, 1½ years..... 10,000
HOLLY, Augustus F., Jr., and James K. to Henry Wiener; 929 Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 27,000
HOMMEL, Theodore, and others to Bartholomew Weiss; s s of 9th St, 258 ft w of Avenue D 3 years..... 3,500
HOTEL SAVOY to the Bank for Savings; e s of 5th Av, 75.5 ft n of 58th St, 50x100, 4 years.....300,000
HOUPT, Missouria B., to Harry S. Houpt, individually, &c.; s s of 136th St, 225, 275, and 300 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years, (3 mortgages)..... 33,750
HOUPT, Missouria B., to Edward V. Loew, Jr.; s s of 136th St, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, ½ year..... 9,500
JERCHOWER, Moritz and Louis, to Urry Goodman; 191 Stanton St, installments.. 6,750
KLEINSCHNITTGER, Joseph, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 137th St, 220 ft w of Brown Place, 1 year..... 13,000
KLEINSCHNITTGER, Joseph, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 137th St, 195 ft w of Brown Place, 1 year..... 13,000
KLEINSCHNITTGER, Joseph, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 137th St, 170 ft w of Brown Place, 1 year..... 13,000
KLEINSCHNITTGER, Joseph, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 137th St, 145 ft w of Brown Place, 1 year..... 13,000
LANGDON, Woodbury G., to Adelaide H. Montgomery; 1,189 Madison Av, 1 year.. 5,000
LAU, George and Martha, to Emily Cook; e s of 2d Av, 50.8 ft n of 90th St, 3 years..... 14,500
LAWSON, Judson, to George D. Eighmie; s s of 117th St, 200 ft e of Morningside Av, 1 year..... 15,000
LAWSON, Judson, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 117th St, 200 ft e of Morningside Av, 1 year..... 20,000
LYNCH, Patrick H., to Amanda Bussing; s s of 149th St, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 4,250
LYNCH, Patrick H., to William H. Valentine; s s of 149th St, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 6,000
LYNCH, Patrick H., to William H. Valentine; s s of 149th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 9,000
LYNN, Lucy E., to John Duer and another, executors, &c.; s s of 162d St, 172.7 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year..... 5,000
MILLER, Nathan, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of Houston St, 40 ft w of Attorney St, 1 year..... 6,000
MORAN, Margaret, to James Halliday; 489 East 47th St, 3 years..... 6,500
NEWMAN, Bernard, to Martha C. Lavelle; e s of Jackson Av, 280 ft n of 156th St, 5 years..... 1,200
O'GORMAN, James A., to David J., Bennett J., and Edward J. King, Jr., executors, &c.; n s of 50th St, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 14,000
PARSONS, Tallmadge L., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 28th St, 193.9 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 2,500
POWELL, H. Wheeler, to Thomas C. and John B. H. Oakley; 407 West 19th St, 3 years..... 6,000
REICHMANN, Otto R., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,250 5th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 2,961
RICHMAN, Louis L., and another to John M. Reynolds; 165 and 167 Suffolk St, 1 year..... 25,000
SCHENCK, Mary E., to J. Frederic Kernochan, committee, &c.; s s of 58th St, 366 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 30,000
SMITH, Samuel W. B., to Katharine A. Kingsland; w s of 5th Av, 75.11 ft n of 112th St, 5 years..... 20,000
SMITH, Samuel W. B., to William M. Kingsland; n w corner of 5th Av and 112th St, 5 years..... 40,000
SMITH, Samuel W. B., to William M. Kingsland; w s of 5th Av, 50.11 ft n of 112th St, 5 years..... 28,500
SMITH, Samuel W. B., to William M. Kingsland, trustee, &c.; w s of 5th Av, 25.11 ft n of 112th St, 5 years..... 22,300
SMITH, Samuel W. B., to Henry Hirsh; n w corner of 5th Av and 112th St, demand..... 10,000
THIEDE, William, to August Trentel; Lots 1,109 and 1,152, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 3,500
WALKER, Alexander, to Brooklyn Savings Bank; e s of Riverside Drive, 77.10 ft s of 114th St, 1 year..... 25,000
WALKER, Alexander, to Brooklyn Savings Bank; e s of Riverside Drive, 52 ft s of 114th St, 1 year..... 30,000
WIEHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to William H. Wieher; 3 East 132d St, 5 months.... 1,000
WIRTH, Henry J., to John and Katharina Koch; s s of Broome St, 68.9 and 50 ft e of Attorney St, 1 year..... 21,175

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLEN, Thomas, to George F. Purrington. 2,500
COHN, Hanna D., general guardian, &c., to Grace Crooks..... 7,858
DE VANDEUL, Edith, to Ann McArdle.. 15,000
GLEMM, John E., and another, executors, &c., to Robert W. Cooper..... 3,500
GOLDSMITH, Moses, and another to J. Sergeant Cram and another, executors, &c..... 25,091
GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 10,000
GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to Emma D. Stone, (2 assignments)..... 24,096
HARBAUGH, Emma L. M., to Joseph W. Sandford..... 2,000
KIP, Mary E., to Mary E. Andrews and others, trustees..... 10,000
MORGENTHAU, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 20,000
PURRINGTON, George F., to John Hardy..... 4,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to F. E. Ansbacher..... 18,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Margaretta C. Stone..... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MOTT AV, e s, 500 ft n of 138th St, 75x100; Salvatore Di Vito and another against F. & M. E. Robinson, owners and contractors..... 932
STANTON ST, 36 and 36½; Joseph Lazarus against Louis J. Levy, owner and contractor..... 150
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 150 ft n of 171st St, 50x170; Suburban Roofing Company against Louis Lutznes and Charles Bornekamp, owners and contractors..... 72
WEST END AV, 169 to 175; Augustus P. Cooke against Carl J. Largenson, contractor..... 587
59TH ST, 404 and 406 East; Fernando Barbig against George Abendscheim, owner and contractor..... 85
59TH ST, 404 and 406 East; Edward Barbig against George Abendscheim, owner and contractor..... 170
76TH ST, 61 East; Anton Schenkelberg against J. Egmont Schermerhorn, owner; Edwin Evans, contractor..... 31
80TH ST, 142 East; Emmet H. Smith against Solomon Davidson, owner and contractor..... 750
87TH ST, 2, 4, and 8 West; the Bradley & Currier Company against Oscar A. Norman and William C. Farber, owners and contractors..... $2,300
87TH ST, 2 to 8 West; William Hill & Son against Oscar A. Norman and William C. Farber, owners and contractors. 3,132
100TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 75x100.11; Charles E. Dornbusch against Louis Lippmann and another, owners, Barnum & Lippmann, contractors..... 268
107TH ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 25x100; W. H. McWhirter Company against Rose McQuade, owner and contractor..... 900

Lis Pendens.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 167th St, 51.7x95; Clara R. Gerken against Patrick Merrigan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

FULTON AV, w s, 26.5 ft s w of 8th St, 99.6x100x102.6x100; Mary C. Austin against Ann E. Shiel, individually and as administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of 2 mortgages;) attorney, F. Z. Demarest.

INTERVALE AV, e s, 120.7 ft s of Kelly St, 60x irregular to Kelly St, x 53.2 x irregular; George Stolz against August Johnson, (specific performance;) attorneys, Earley & Prendergast.

LEWIS ST, 55; Frances Hein against Herman Friedman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Oppenheim, Leventritt & Brennan.

2D AV, e s, 60.10 ft s of 115th St, 20x75; Charles G. Spencer against Julius Shulz and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Man & Man.

3D AV, 481 and 483; Charles Loos and another against Elizabetha Loos and others, (partition;) attorneys, Weekes Brothers.

13TH ST, s w corner of 8th Av, runs n w 33.5x s 51.4 to Avenue, x n e 45.8 to beginning; Cecilia Lauer against Amy H. Lewis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stiefel & Lauer.

17TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 50x92; Union Dime Savings Institution against James Barker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

54TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.5; Vassar College, individually and as trustee, against Alice Banks and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. E. Losey.

123D ST, n s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 27x100.11; William M. Kingsland against Christian Biersack and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Anderson vs. Robert Mitchell Furnit. Co.
2—Sabine vs. Kivlen.
3—Bernheimer vs. Stern
4—J. & J. Eager Co. vs. Francesconi.
5—Patterson vs. Kivlen.
6—Rogers vs. Boyce.
7—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
8—In re Kinsella.
9—Phillips vs. Platt.
10—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Bernheim.
11—Melvin vs. Kronegold.
12—Boyan vs. Boyan.
13—McGillen vs. Hupfel.
14—People ex rel. Hampton vs. Hertle.
15—People ex rel. McFadden vs. Hertle.
16—People ex rel. Boyd vs. Hertle.
17—Moses vs. Baruch.
18—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Cred. G. Co.
19—Tracy vs. Dolan.
20—In re Levi.
21—Mohlman vs. West. Assurance Co.
22—Carman vs. Root.
23—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Doerr.
24—Folsom vs. Cunningham.
25—Schiler vs. Ground Hog Con. Mining & Milling Co.
26—Roby vs. Johnson.
27—In re Fleischman.
28—In re Woods.
29—Aaron vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
30—Felts vs. Payne.
31—Hanson vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
32—Valentine vs. Valentine.
33—In re Elm Street.
34—Aldrich vs. Bowers.
35—Haynes vs. Equitable Life Assur. Society.
36—Lord vs. Ceballos.
37—In re Lamphear.
38—Bondry vs. Bondry.
39—McBride vs. James.
40—Brill vs. Brill.
41—Wells vs. Wells.
42—Fitzpatrick vs. Williams.
43—Bolet vs. N. Y. & N. J. Bridge Co.
44—McDonald vs. O'Neill
45—German Nat. Bk. of Little Rock vs. Gier.
46—Smith vs. Ruggiero.
47—In re Ruffie.
48—Moskowitz vs. Moskowitz.
49—Lyman vs. Holland.
50—Lyman vs. Manzoni.
51—Same vs. Kramer.
52—Fitzgerald vs. Cochrane.
53—Dept. of Bldgs. vs. Jones.
54—People, &c., vs. Lupi
55—Rosendorf vs. Rosendorf.
56—Duffy vs. Klingman.
57—Whitman vs. Yohn.
58—In re New Paltz vs. Wallkill Val. R.R. Co
59—Haskell vs. Guaranty Trust Co.
60—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Hopper.
61—Silverstein vs. Silverstein.
62—In re Beeching & Co.
63—Luckes vs. McCarty.
64—Owens vs. Poole.
65—People ex rel. Marblehead vs. Coler.
66—People, &c., vs. Reilly.
67—In re Ins. Co. of Penn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Hermann Kahn, Liebman Spier.
Elizabeth Winkelman,

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Buck vs. Huffman—Samuel Strassbourger. Matter of Davis—Stephen H. Keating. Matter of Schultz—Henry B. Closson.

Brooklyn Woman Drops Dead.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 1.—Mrs. Guilfoyle of Brooklyn, who is spending the Summer at the Hotel Brunswick here with her daughter dropped dead last night in the dining room of the hotel. Her death was due to apoplexy. The remains will be taken to Brooklyn for interment.

Appointed to West Point.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The following appointments of Cadets to the Military Academy at West Point are announced at the War Department: William C. Hascall, Dover, N. H.; H. B. McKeon, Alternate, Manchester, N. H.; Charles T. Pettit, Olney, Texas; Thomas N. Gimperling, Dayton, Ohio; Marion W. Howze, Springfield, Ala.; W. L. Myer, Flora, Ind.

Mysterious Death in Brooklyn.

Bernard W. Kenney, thirty-one years old, of 239 Bond Street, Brooklyn, died Wednesday night at his home, in the presence of his family and several visitors. Dr. Smith of 410 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, who attended Kenney, notified the police that he had committed suicide by taking acid. The family, however, insist that his death was due to heart disease. An autopsy will be performed.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE "PARKMADISON,"
Madison Avenue, S. E. Cor. 25th Street.
FACING MADISON SQUARE.
Attractive apartments, large and small, now ready for occupancy.
The building is virtually new, having been recently rebuilt. Contains every modern improvement and convenience.
For plans and particulars, apply to
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St., and 10 Wall St.
(6337)

A.—THE LORING, Entrance, 202 West 74th St. fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av., six and seven large, light rooms and bath; hot water supply; first-class service.
NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St.
Seven rooms and bath; hot water supply, large, light, well ventilated, decorated, steam heated.
CARLOS, 230 West 76th St.
Southwest corner Boulevard.
Seven rooms and bath; decorated; steam heated.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th.

A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS,
Rents, $750 to $1,200,
PORTSMOUTH AND HAMPSHIRE,
38 TO 50 WEST 9TH ST.
Also apartments of four rooms and bath, suitable for bachelor or gentleman and wife; rent, $600; all night elevator service, steam heat.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

THE CLEVELAND,
128-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Large flats; all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; large closets. Owner, resident.

HOTELS.

Hotel Majestic,
Central Park West, 72d to 71st Sts., N.Y.
THE MANAGEMENT IS NOW BOOKING ENGAGEMENTS FOR APARTMENTS BY THE YEAR, OR FOR SHORTER PERIODS, AND WILL CONTINUE, AS HERETOFORE, TO CATER TO A REFINED AND SELECT PATRONAGE ONLY. REFERENCES REQUIRED BY PARTIES NOT PERSONALLY KNOWN TO THE MANAGEMENT.
AINSLIE & WEBSTER.

THE LANGHAM,
5th Ave. and 52d St.
Most exclusive family hotel in the city; choice apartments, sunny rooms; cuisine and service second to none; sixteenth season begins Oct. 1.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A VERY DESIRABLE 20-FOOT FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT, PANTRY AND BATHROOM EXTENSION HOUSE, NO. 59 WEST 70TH ST. BOX STOOP, STONE ORIEL, BEST MODERN PLUMBING, DECORATED. FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE. CARETAKER IN HOUSE. CHARLES BUEK, OWNER AND BUILDER, 109 WEST 42D ST.

A COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD, NO. 42 WEST 50TH STREET. FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW PRICE, FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT, 20 FOOT, IN EXCELLENT ORDER, SPLENDID REAR; STATION STREET; ASPHALTED BLOCK, KEYS OF CHARLES BUEK, 109 WEST 42D ST.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

LARGE LINE OF WEST-SIDE HOUSES AND apartments; all prices. STEVENS, 93d St., Corner of Columbus Av.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery,) N. Y., Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No Stops.
LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sun.,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sun. only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Sun. only,) 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Coney Island J. C. Races
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M. Additional trains race days 12:40 P. M.; parlor car train, 1:00 P. M.
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 2:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.
On CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 8:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.; Week days, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20 (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20 (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10 (9:40 Sat. only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

SHAFTER'S VICTORIOUS ARMY.
Rough Riders and Regulars,
Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry.
CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK.
A CITY OF TENTS.
Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—Week days, 8:25 (8:50 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:20 (4:50 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (8:50 Special Fast Express) and 9:00 A. M.
Leave L. I. City—Week days 8:36 (9:00 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:33 (5:00 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (9:00 Special Fast Express) and 9:10 A. M.
Leave Brooklyn, Flatbush Ave.—Week days, 8:30 (8:54 Special Fast Express) A. M., 3:24 (4:54 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays, (8:53 Special Fast Express) and 9:03 A. M.
RETURNING, Leave Montauk—Week days, for New York and Brooklyn—5:50 (9:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) A. M., 2:00 (5:00 Special Fast Express) and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:30 A. M., 3:55 (5:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) and 7:48 P. M.
The Special Fast Express Trains make no stops east of Jamaica.
Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip—$3.50, valid for 3 days—good only on trains designated as Special Fast Express Trains.
Camp Wikoff is located about one mile from the station. A restaurant has been established at the station, where a light lunch may be obtained.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 8th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.45, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat from East 32d and 96th Sts.
Leave 32d St. 9.00 A. M., 12 M, 3 P. M. Leave 96th St. 9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island, 10.30 A. M. for 32d St. only; 1 30 and 5.30 P. M. for 96th and 32d Sts.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
No more delightful way of spending
LABOR DAY.
Excursion Tickets to
West Point or Newburgh and return.......$1.00
To Poughkeepsie and return.......$1.50

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 22d St. 2 P. M. Tickets good RETURNING any WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN same day, $1.00. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. Same trip will be made LABOR DAY. Return Hudson River R. R., $1.10.

TRAMPS WRECK A FAST TRAIN.

Three Persons Killed on the New York, Ontario and Western Near Fulton, N. Y.—Many Injured.

FULTON, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Train No. 5 on the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, known as the "Chicago Limited," was wrecked at Ingell's Crossing, four miles south of this village, at 5 o'clock this morning. The wreck was doubtless due to the dastardly work of tramps, who threw open the switch at which the train was wrecked as well as two switches to the north of the wreck.

It was an hour and a quarter late and running nearly sixty miles an hour when it struck the switch and was thrown over to the side track. The rapid speed made it impossible to make a sharp turn, and the train left the track when it struck the safety rail. The engine was thrown twenty feet and blown to pieces. The tender was inverted. The trucks of the baggage car were torn off and the head coach telescoped the baggage car. A vestibuled chair car and the sleeper Farragut were derailed. Neither was badly damaged.

Engineer Dowd and Fireman Hall both jumped and were found under the wreckage of the tender by passengers from the sleeper. Both were alive at the time, but Dowd died in a few minutes and Hall succumbed to his injuries at 8 o'clock. The body of Brakeman Osborne was torn in two.

The dead are:

DOWD, B. C., engineer, Oswego; leaves wife and two children.
HALL, WILLIAM, fireman, Norwich.
OSBORNE, A. L., brakeman, Walton; leaves wife and three chidren.

The injured are:

DESMOND, CHARLES, baggageman, New York; three ribs broken.
MILLS, DAVID, Oswego; face and legs bruised and scalp wound.
GOLDEN, JOHN, Oswego; burned about both wrists.
PATTEN, C. A., Oneonta; hip sprained.
ROSS, JOHN, Italian, New York; scalp wound.
HAVA, GEORGE C., Italian, New York; burned about arms.
BENNETT, D., Italian, New York; shoulder bruised.
HAWKINSON, PETER J., Swede, Wellesley, Mass.; scalp wound.
JOHNSON, C. A., Swede, Wellesley, Mass.; scalp wound.
MAGNUSON, GUSTAVE, Swede, Boston, Mass.; injured about head.
SVENSON, CARL, Swede, Boston; injured internally.

The dead and wounded were sent to Oswego, where they arrived at 10 A. M., and the wounded were conveyed to the hospital. Coroner Van Winkle will hold an inquest.

Express Company Robbed in Omaha.

OMAHA, Sept. 1.—Robbers secured $6,000 in cash from the Pacific Express Company in Omaha yesterday. The money was consigned by the First National Bank of Omaha to the Citizens' National Bank of St. Paul, Minn. It was placed in the small iron safe in the delivery wagon of the express company, and, in the custody of George Archibald, driver, started toward the station. En route Archibald stopped for a package of jewelry at the shipping door of a jewelry house. When he came out the door of the safe was standing open. But one package was missing; this was the one containing $6,000 in bills. The driver reported the matter, and was at once arrested.

Chicago Haymarket Victim Dies.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Nicholas J. Shannon, one of the police officers who, May 1, 1886, helped to quell the Haymarket riot, is dead. The cause of death was the wounds he received from fragments of the bomb thrown by the Anarchists. From the day of the Haymarket riot to the day of his death he was a sufferer from his wounds. Among his pall bearers will be the few men still living who were wounded in the Haymarket riot.

Dickinson and Thurber Part.

DETROIT, Sept. 1.—Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson and Henry M. Thurber, secretary to ex-President Cleveland during his last term, have dissolved the law partnership which had existed between them for a number of years. The reason given is that the practice of the two gentlemen had diverged until the partnership was no longer beneficial.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

MADISON AV., 605, Near 57th St.—Rooms and board in refined French family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA, ENGLEWOOD-ON-the-Hudson, N. J.—A permanent home for old ladies; quiet and refined; charmingly located; lovely, bright rooms; large piazzas; beautifully shaded lawn; chapel attached; daily mass. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

EXPORT.—American, much experience foreign trade, seeks engagement of two or three leading manufacturers; object, establish agencies and confidential traveler; Russia and Japan preferred; thorough in French, German, Spanish; references. Address C. B., 207 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

MILLBROOK INN, Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone. Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

INSTRUCTION.

Heffley School, formerly Pratt Institute Department of Commerce
229 Ryerson St., Bookkeeping, Stenography, BROOKLYN. Typewriting, Languages,
New York Branch, Regents, Civil Service,
27 E. 44TH ST. Proofreading. Begin any time.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816.
New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

The Helburn School No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopens October 3d.

ST. AGATHA, SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School. Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M. September 12. 117 West 92d St.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 Fifth Avenue.—Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. THE STUDENT, NOT THE CLASS, IS THE UNIT. 800 ft. above sea level. Table excellent. J. C. PLA, Principal.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

PRATT INSTITUTE.—Fall term begins Sept. 28th. For information address Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

135TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.

The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at the school. Catalogues on application.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

STEVENS SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,

RIVER STREET, between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.

Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS.

15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.

Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th.

Summer address, Holliston, Mass.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.

L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D., HEAD MASTER.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
Ninth year begins September 29th.
Year-book on request.

In June, '98, fourteen young men from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

Reopens, 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 28. Thorough Collegiate Preparation, Intermediate and Primary Departments. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium, hot luncheon, play ground. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

THE MISSES MOSES.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City. Primary (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 Madison Avenue.

Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address MISS WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or MISS ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until Sept. 20.

French, Spanish, German, Italian, &c.

Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes or privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. Send for circular. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y.
75 Court St., Brooklyn.
Branches in other American and Europ. cities.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic Boarding School; educational advantages unsurpassed; open all year; fall term begins Sept. 7. Address Bro. AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

MISS BAIRD'S INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS. Norwalk, Conn.—27th year. Primary. Academic and College Preparatory courses. Music, Art, and the Languages. Careful attention to morals and manners. New buildings, steam heat, gymnasium, incandescent light.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Summer address of Principal until Sept. 17th is Cotuit, Mass.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Classes.
College Preparation; Full Lecture Course.
SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

BETTS ACADEMY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
60th year. Special opportunities for students desiring to save time in preparation.
WM. J. BETTS, M. A., (Yale,) Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
45 West 81st Street, Manhattan Square North.
A PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
For catalogue address N. Arch. Shaw, Jr., Prin.

1836. Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. 1867.
1867. Riverview Military Academy, 1898.
JOSEPH BARTLETT BISBEE, A. M.,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Kraus' Seminary for Kindergartners
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, Principal,
Hotel San Remo, West, Cor. 75th Street.

The De Lancey School for Girls,
71 West 85th Street.
Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 548 Madison Avenue.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all colleges. Classes for little girls.

The Misses Hickok's School for Girls
Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

DREW SEMINARY for Young Women and Girls, Carmel, New York. New Music Hall. 33d Year opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular.
JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.

INTELLIGENT lady expecting to learn stenography, will be taught in reputable court reporter's offices; lucrative position assured when proficient. F. LUSK, 32 Broadway.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER. Home and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.

For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

MUSICAL.

MR. SAM FRANKO ANNOUNCES THAT ON September 9th he will resume rehearsals of the Chorus for the Ethical Society. The work of this chorus offers exceptional opportunities in choral training, and sopranos, altos, tenors, and basses with good voices and some experience in sight reading are cordially invited to join.

Mr. Franko will examine applicants at his residence, 45 East 84th Street, on any day between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Miscellaneous.

MATRON.—Experience; best of reference. A B., 107 Hill St., New Haven, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By German-American as gardener at private place; married; practically versed in all branches of horticulture; accustomed to the management of help; twenty years' experience; best of reference. Ed Fischer, 267 North St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR with all branches of stock and grain brokerage business, at present employed, desires to connect himself with a banking house for the purpose of advancement. X., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—A second man; call, with references, F. R. Kavanagh, 111 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARIA H. LUGAR, plaintiff, against JULIA AYERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 19th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those ten certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly County of Westchester,) known and distinguished on the map of Woodlawn Heights, made by R. Rosa, Surveyor, dated January 6th, 1874, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, January 19th, 1874, as map No. 753, by the Numbers 584, (five hundred and eighty-four,) 585, (five hundred and eighty-five,) 586, (five hundred and eighty-six,) 587, (five hundred and eighty-seven,) 588, (five hundred and eighty-eight,) 635, (six hundred and thirty-five,) 636, (six hundred and thirty-six,) 637, (six hundred and thirty-seven,) 653, (six hundred and fifty-three,) and 654, (six hundred and fifty-four,) and which said lots, Numbers 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

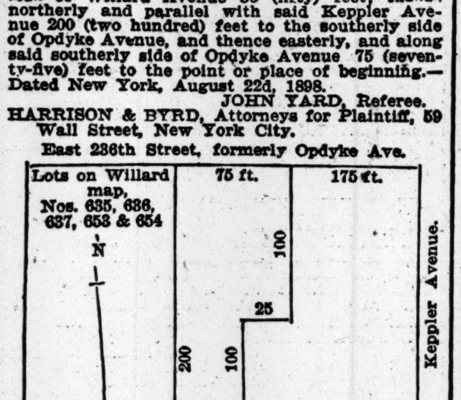
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 400 (four hundred) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) with the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block and parallel with said Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue, and thence westerly and along said northerly side of Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.

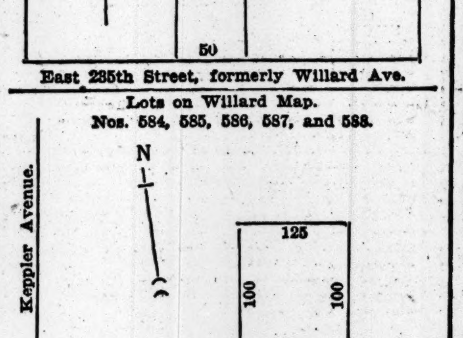
And which said Lots 635, 636, 637, 653, and 654 taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 175 (one hundred and seventy-five) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue with the westerly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) and thence running southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with the said Opdyke Avenue 25 (twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of Willard Avenue, otherwise called East 235th Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Willard Avenue 50 (fifty) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 200 (two hundred) feet to the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, and thence easterly, and along said southerly side of Opdyke Avenue 75 (seventy-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.

JOHN YARD, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, New York City.


East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.
Lots on Willard map, Nos. 635, 636, 637, 653 & 654
75 ft.
175 ft.
N
100
25
200
100
50
Keppler Avenue.
East 235th Street, formerly Willard Ave.


Lots on Willard Map. Nos. 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588.
N
Keppler Avenue.
125
100
100
400
125
East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,180, with interest thereon from the 28th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $216.50, with interest from August 20th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $85 and interest.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.

JOHN YARD, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ANTONIO MINALDI, (carrying on business as A. Minaldi & Co.,) plaintiff, against ACHILLE ALESSI, fu Salvatore, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant, Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1898.

W. K. VAN METER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of July, 1898; filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State, which complaint was filed there on June 23d, 1898.—Dated New York, July 22d, 1898.

W. K. VAN METER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and P. O. address No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

GOLD, KAUFMAN.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. P. Dugro, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, County of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAUFMAN GOLD, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Kaufman Gold, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, care of Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898. JULIUS H. HORWITZ, Assignee. PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. au12-1aw6wF

SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County and State of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, duly appointed assignee of the corporation, the Seymour Paper Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business in the offices of Messrs. Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown, Room No. 17, No. 170 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of October, 1898. CHAS. E. O'HARA, JR., Assignee. au5-1aw6wF

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, in and for the County of New York, at Part I. thereof, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of August, 1898.—Present Hon. William N. Cohen, Justice.

JOSEPH J. McKEE, Llewellyn T. McKee, William W. McKee, Mary N. McKee, James Thomas, R. S. Webb, and Elizabeth McKee Duncan, plaintiffs, against HOFFMAN MACHINE COMPANY, a corporation; Henry L. Burnett, trustee; Ernest G. Hoffman, trustee; Alfred W. Kiddle, A. R. Pope, Trustee; Felix Jellinek, Estell M. Johnson, Ralph L. Shainwald, trustee; Silas S. Packard, J. Seaver Page, Adolph Hirsh, Ralph L. Shainwald, Charles Fishel, Herman Liebes, Mrs. Mathilde Hoffman, S. W. Mayer, A. B. Ansbacher, William Krauss, Sol. Rothfeld, Elizabeth B. Nichols, and J. C. Shainwald, defendants.

On reading and filing the petition of Arthur R. Pope, ancillary receiver of the Hoffman Machine Company, it is, on motion of Charles R. Pelgram, attorney for said receiver, no one appearing in opposition,

Ordered, that said Arthur R. Pope, as such receiver, make, present and file an account of all his proceedings to this court, on the 23rd day of September, 1898, and that he give notice of its intended presentation and filing to the stockholders, bondholders, creditors and officers of said corporation appearing on its books, by inserting and publishing notice thereof once in each week for three weeks beginning September 2nd, 1898, and ending September 22nd, 1898, in the New York Law Journal, and The New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York and that a copy of said notice be mailed to the above named parties at least three weeks prior to the filing of said account.

And it is further ordered that on filing such an account, and proof of publication and service of notice as aforesaid, let the stockholders, bondholders, creditors and officers of said corporation, and all persons interested therein and in the distribution of its assets, show cause at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at Part I. thereof at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 3rd day of October, 1898, why a referee shall not be appointed to take proof of the facts set forth in the petition and report thereon and to take, settle and state the accounts of said receiver to be filed herein; to ascertain the amounts with which the receiver should be credited and charged in his capacity as such, and to ascertain and state the amounts that should be allowed his attorneys for counsel fees and the disbursements on his behalf, in all the proceedings for the dissolution of the Hoffman Machine Company and the administration of his trust.

Enter Wm. N. Cohen, J. S. C.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the foregoing order, to the stockholders, bondholders, and creditors, and to all other parties having an interest in the estate of the Hoffman Machine Company, that I, A. R. Pope, as ancillary receiver of said Hoffman Machine Company, a foreign corporation, will render to the Supreme Court a full and accurate account under oath of my proceedings as ancillary receiver of said corporation since, on, or about January 12th, 1898, the date of my appointment herein, and I will file said account in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 23rd day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, August 31st, 1898.

A. R. POPE,
Ancillary Receiver of the Hoffman Machine Company, 143rd St. and Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

CHARLES R. PELGRAM, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

CRUTTENDEN, JOHN J., and SAMUEL W. ROLLO.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. David MacAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 26th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN J. CRUTTENDEN and SAMUEL W. ROLLO, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Cruttenden and Rollo, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to L. Stewart Milligan, the assignee of said Cruttenden and Rollo, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, Edgar Jackson, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, August 30, 1898.

L. STEWART MILLIGAN, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF.

BUDINGTON, ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Antoinette Budington, Clara Budington, Reuben Budington, Ann Eliza Budington, Alonzo Budington, James Budington, Catharine Quimby, Sarah Martin, Ellen Freese, Eugene Allen and Emma Allen, infants under fourteen years of age, whose address is unknown to petitioners, the children of Emma Allen, a deceased daughter of Ann Budington, deceased, if they be living, and if they be not living, then to all the heirs at law and next of kin of said Eugene and Emma Allen, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them; Eugene Allen, whose address is unknown to petitioners, the father of said Eugene and Emma Allen, if he be living, and if he be not living then to all the heirs at law and next of kin of said Eugene Allen, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners, and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them, the heirs and next of kin of ANN BUDINGTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Antoinette Budington and Clara Budington of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ann Budington, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CANNON & CANNON, Att'ys for Petitioners, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy29-1aw6wF

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 356 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors. au19-1aw6mF

HAMILTON, CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles A. Hamilton, Schuyler Hamilton, Sr., Alice Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, John C. L. Hamilton, Edgar A. Hamilton, Annie J. Addison, and Edward R. Vollmer, as executors under the last will and testament of Maria E. Henderson, deceased; Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Henry N. Hamilton, Helen M. Hamilton, Marie V. D. H. Hamilton, William Pierson Hamilton, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Laurens Hamilton, deceased; Schuyler V. C. Hamilton, Gertrude R. Hamilton, Violet L. Hamilton, Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Alexandra Schuyler Hamilton, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and St. Luke's Hospital of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA HAMILTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of September, A. D., 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William G. Hamilton and Adelaide Hamilton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EDWD. R. VOLLMER, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-1aw6mFri

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898.

ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix.

JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City. jy29-1aw6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-1aw6mF

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 130 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Firest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS. Special Saratoga train direct from the Albany wharf. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Delightful Excursions on above schedule for

LABOR DAY.

SARATOGA FLORAL FETE, SEPT. 6.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. LABOR DAY, will leave on Saturday's time.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meridien, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM	A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, Oct. 20, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM	Palatia, Sept. 24, 11:30 AM
Penn'vania, Sept. 17, 4 PM	Pretoria, Oct. 1, 4 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (LONDON.)
Sailing Saturdays at Noon.

*Pennland ....Sept. 3	*Belgenland ....Sept. 24
*Rhynland ....Sept. 17	*Pennland ....Oct. 1

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

*Southwark .....Sept. 7	*Kensington .....Sept. 21
Westernland .....Sept. 14	Noordland ....Sept. 28

*These steamers carry second cabin passengers only, who have the use of the main saloon and promenade deck, smoking-room, bathrooms, &c. Passage, $37.50 and upwards, according to steamer, location, and number of persons in room.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 N. River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon	Cymric, Oct. 4, 8:30 A.M
Majestic, Sept. 14, Noon	Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon	Majestic, Oct. 12, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon	Germanic, Oct. 19, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF CHINA...........	Sept. 12, Dec. 5
EMPRESS OF INDIA............	Oct. 10, Jan. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN............	Nov. 7, Jan. 30

Fast route to Philippine Islands.

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

MIOWERA, Sept. 22. WARRIMOO, Oct. 20.

Fast line to Honolulu. Second cabin accommodations very low rates.

For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

ALEXANDRA	September 3
WINIFREDA	September 10
CLEOPATRA	September 17
VICTORIA	September 24
BOADICEA	October 1

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, Sept. 3, 3 AM	Campania, Sept. 17, 2 PM
Aurania, Sept. 6, 10 AM	Servia, Sept. 20, 9 AM
Etruria, Sept. 10, 10 AM	Umbria, Sept. 24, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

PERU, via Honolulu............	Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu..........	Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu....	Oct. 1
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........	Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........	Oct. 20, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

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"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo, 4:45, Niagara Falls, 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.

8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday; to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C. 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Kingston, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, *9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3.40, 4.20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) (4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 3:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:20 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5.30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4.30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:58 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:35, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †8:30 P. M., §1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

MR. STRAUS READY TO GO

The New Minister to Turkey Will Sail on the Lucania To-morrow.

HIS MISSION A DELICATE ONE

He Hopes Through Diplomacy to be Able to Remove the Irritations That Could Possibly Give Rise to a Warlike Demonstration.

Oscar S. Straus, Envoy Extraordinary to Turkey, will sail for Liverpool, on his way to his post, to-morrow, on the Lucania. He expects to be in Constantinople by the first week in October. In speaking yesterday of his reappointment as Minister to the Sublime Porte, Mr. Straus said:

"I went to Washington last Friday, having been called there by the President to have a final conference with him before my departure. The President is thoroughly conversant with our present relations with Turkey, and hopes, by reason of my former friendship with the Sultan, that I may be able to remove the delicate matters that now reflect seriously upon those relations.

"I am succeeding one of the ablest diplomats we have ever sent abroad, Dr. Angell, who was formerly Minister to China, and who now returns from Constantinople to resume his duties as President of the University of Michigan. I can only say I will do my best. Dr. Angell has managed matters with great skill and ability, and Judge Terrell, who preceded him, also managed the affairs of the post with distinguished ability during the American troubles; and I wish it understood that I do not in any sense, regard my appointment as detracting one iota from the eminent services that have been rendered by my predecessors."

"Are you pleased to return?"

"My answer to that would be yes, and no. It has been very difficult for me to arrange my affairs to be absent for an indefinite period; but the call of the President came to me as a patriotic duty, and as a citizen I feel that my first duty belongs to my country. I go cheerfully, and shall feel amply repaid for whatever sacrifices it may cost me personally, if I achieve results which will be beneficial to the United States. I am flattered by the great confidence bestowed upon me by the President and by Judge Day, as well as by the complimentary reception given to my appointment by the press throughout the country. But this only emphasizes my responsibilities. The President has given me a number of personal instructions and guiding advice."

"Does the Government contemplate sending any warships to Turkey?"

"I am not able to answer that. My own opinion is that every effort of diplomacy should be exhausted before such a step is resorted to or even thought of. The highest aim of diplomacy is to remove the irritations that could possibly give rise to warlike demonstrations."

"Will our Government take any further steps toward collecting an indemnity for the property lost by the missionaries during the Armenian troubles?"

"That is a matter I cannot, of course, discuss. I can only say that, as a matter of course, I shall obey instructions."

"Your relations with the Sultan during your former mission were very pleasant, were they not?"

"They were, in the very fullest sense of the word, and I have every reason to believe they will continue so."

"It is reported, Mr. Straus, that the President wishes to raise your rank to that of Ambassador?"

"That is entirely correct. The President believes the importance of the mission fully justifies the raising of the grade. Such a raising of the grade, it appears to me, would be of more advantage to Turkey than to ourselves. Even if the grade of the post should be raised, I should be invested with no more power than I now have as Envoy Extraordinary, nor would the salary be increased thereby. I should regard it as a compliment to Turkey. But of course the President, under the law, could not raise the grade of this mission unless Turkey raises the grade of her Minister."

It is just nine years since Mr. Straus returned from Constantinople. He left his post as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Porte in August of 1889. He was appointed by President Cleveland.

A reception and dinner were given to Mr. Straus at the University Club last night by his fellow-Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company. Henry C. Mortimer presided, and the following other Trustees were present: William F. Buckley, John Claflin, Charles S. Fairchild, Thomas P. Flower, Edward N. Gibbs, William R. Grace, Garret A. Hobart, William B. Hornblower, Darwin P. Kingsley, Woodbury Langdon, Walter H. Lewis, John A. McCall, Augustus G. Paine, George W. Perkins, Edmund D. Randolph, Hiram R. Steele, William L. Strong, Henry Tuck, and David A. Wells.

Speeches were made by John A. McCall, President, and Edward N. Gibbs, Treasurer, of the New York Life, and Isidor Straus, Henry C. Mortimer, ex-Mayor Strong, Judge Hiram R. Steele, Edmund D. Randolph, and Darwin P. Kingsley. All the speakers congratulated Mr. Straus upon the double honor of having been twice appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Turkey, and by two different Presidents at the head of the two opposing political parties.

The Minister replied in a happy vein to the complimentary speeches. He touched only lightly upon the relations between this country and Turkey, leaving the expression of his opinion until after more serious consideration and a fresh review of all the facts and conditions.

NEW JERSEY TROLLEY WAR.

Plainfield Common Council Grants a Franchise Inimical to the Union County Trolley Line.

A new obstacle has arisen in the way of the Union County trolley project in New Jersey. When the County Board of Freeholders voted, a few days ago, to accept John Kean's offer of $250,000 for the franchise for a trolley road between Elizabeth and Plainfield friends of the project expressed gratification that the end of the vigorous opposition, led by the Union County League, was in sight. The new obstacle comes from a source not identified with the work of the Union County League.

The route of the county trolley line for which a franchise was granted to John Kean and his associates includes a part of Richmond Street in Plainfield. Regardless of a warning from the County Freeholders, the Common Council of Plainfield has passed an ordinance permitting the use of Richmond Street by the Plainfield Street Railway Company. This action raises a question of jurisdiction. The Union County Board of Freeholders contends that Richmond Street is a county road. There is a State statute giving the Freeholders the right to claim any street in the county as a county road. The Plainfield Common Council, however, puts its faith in the Squire law, which authorizes the construction of the proposed county trolley line and the North Avenue Boulevard.

This law requires that before the work of construction on the trolley and the boulevard is commenced, the bond furnished by the successful bidder must be approved by the Supreme Court and by each of the municipalities in which the proposed improvement is to be made. The Plainfield Councilmen declare that they will not approve the bond in the case of the county trolley road, and they say furthermore that they will fight the matter in the courts if necessary.

Man Suffocated at a Fire.

A fire early yesterday morning in a furnished room at 155 North Third Street, Williamsburg, caused the death by suffocation of a sugar-house laborer named Jensen. At 3 o'clock Mrs. Montenes, his landlady, was awakened by the smell of smoke, and called her husband. They traced the smoke to Jensen's room. An alarm was turned in and on the arrival of the firemen Jensen's bed was found to be on fire and he was lying insensible in it. He was carried into the street, and an ambulance was summoned. Pending its arrival, the fire was put out. Jensen was dead when the doctor arrived.

Produce Exchange Holiday.

By a vote of 467 to 59 the members of the Produce Exchange voted yesterday to have a holiday from this afternoon to Tuesday morning next.

MAGISTRATE POOL SUMMONED.

Must Show Cause Why He Should Not Proceed in Proper Manner with Policeman Owens's Case.

David M. Newburger, as attorney for Policeman Lewis Owens of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, obtained from Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, an order requiring Magistrate Pool to show cause this morning before Justice Cohen why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue requiring him to proceed in an orderly manner with his examination of Policeman Owens on a charge preferred against the policeman by Rose Harrison, in the West Side Court. Magistrate Pool is also directed to show cause why Policeman Owens should not be entitled to have such examination proceed with counsel of his own choice.

Policeman Owens arrested the Harrison woman some time ago on a charge of disorderly conduct. He alleged that she assaulted him after her arrest, and the woman preferred counter charges of assault against the policeman. Magistrate Pool discharged the woman and entertained her charge against the policeman. The Magistrate refused to allow Attornew Newburger to appear for Owens, who was held in $2,000 bail.

The writ was served upon Magistrate Pool in the West Side Court at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by John Crow, Jr., son of City Marshal Crow. The Magistrate accepted a copy of the writ and returned the original to Mr. Crow. He said he would probably turn the papers over to Corporation Counsel Whalen, but declined to make any further statement.

CAUGHT KISSING A SOLDIER.

Magistrate Pool Releases Woman Who Gave Warrior a "Hobson Kiss."

The patriotism of Magistrate Pool saved Nellie Anderson, twenty-three years old, of 213 West Forty-second Street, from a fine for disorderly conduct yesterday morning. The particular action for which she was arraigned in the West Side Police Court was kissing a member of the Eighth Regiment, and the Magistrate was willing to regard it merely as a favor shown one of the country's defenders.

Detective Curry of the Tenderloin precinct made the arrest. He said he had caught the woman at 3 o'clock yesterday morning kissing a man on Sixth Avenue.

The prisoner admitted the truth of the charge. "The man I kissed was an old friend of mine in the Eighth Regiment, your Honor," said she. "I hadn't seen him for a long time, so I thought I would give him a Hobson kiss."

The Magistrate asked if the prisoner's only motive was a patriotic one. She declared that it was, and he then discharged her.

There were about forty other women arraigned in the court by the police of the West Thirtieth Street, West Thirty-seventh Street, and West Forty-seventh Street Stations for disorderly conduct. Over half of them were discharged because the police could not make charges sufficiently specific. Capt. Halpin of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was present. The affidavits of policemen from his precinct were changed to conform to Section 1,458 of the Consolidation Act, a point on which Magistrate Pool insisted, and the twelve women they arraigned were all fined.

TROLLEY FOR THIRD AVENUE.

Contracts for Change of Motive Power Have Been Drawn and Work Will Be Rushed.

Edward Lauterbach, the legal adviser for and one of the Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, said yesterday that practically everything was ready to permit of the speedy equipment of the system of the company with electric instead of cable traction. Mr. Lauterbach declined to name the contractors, but said that the plans and specifications for this work of magnitude had been decided on and contracts drawn.

"The underground trolley," he added, "which is to replace the cable and other traction methods of the company will be in operation in sixty days after the beginning of the work on the main Third Avenue line. Before the snow flies the cars of the Forty-second Street line will be operated by electricity, and those of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street line in ninety days. The Dry Dock line will be left over until the Spring. The change from cable to trolley will result in little if any interference with the operation of the Third Avenue system except perhaps on the Forty-second Street line. When seven years ago the change was made from horses to cable traction there was no interference with operations, and recently at Washington a change was made from cable to electricity without a hitch.

"All the changes and improvements contemplated for the system will cost from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000. Of course there are to be new nineteenth-century cars, which will be lighted by electricity, handsomely equipped, and properly heated for the cold season. We are reaching out with the Union Railway Company, and improving its service steadily, and our relations with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company continue to be pleasant. The change on Third Avenue from cable to electricity was brought about by the force of sound logic, and no considerations that involved delay were heeded."

SAYS MASONS PURSUE HIM.

Anthony Baum Is Brought Before Justice McAdam on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Anthony Baum, of 1,013 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a good-looking, well-dressed man, about thirty-five years old, was brought before Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus directing his production in court by Commissioner of Charities Keller. Baum was arrested as being a lunatic and was locked up in the Arsenal pending an examination by medical experts as to his sanity. Drs. Fitch and Kunz decided that he was insane, and he would have been committed to the insane asylum, but Henry W. Bates, Baum's counsel, secured the writ of habeas corpus, on which he was produced in court. Mr. Bates claimed that Baum is perfectly sane, and that he could not legally be detained in an asylum.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Cowie opposed the motion for the discharge of Baum, saying that he was suffering from hallucinations, and believed that he was pursued by members of some of the Masonic lodges, who desired to do some injury to him. He had been held for examination at the request of his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Baum, who complained that in one of his fits of insanity he had assaulted her, and that she was afraid that he would harm her or others if permitted to remain at large.

At the examination yesterday it developed that Mr. Baum had recently come into $12,000 by his mother's death, and that he could account for only $7,000 of this. His wife testified that he had bought a bicycle for her and had destroyed it with an axe shortly afterward. Baum, in answer to this, said that he had company at the time, and had asked his wife to stay in to help entertain them. This she refused to do, saying she was going bicycle riding, whereupon he destroyed the wheel in order to prevent her. He denied that he had attempted to choke his wife.

As for his belief that Masons were pursuing him, he said he did not say this was true of them collectively, but that certain individual members were certainly following him for the reason, he believed, that he had resigned from the body and had not paid his dues.

Justice McAdam adjourned the case to hear the testimony of the experts who had examined Baum.

ELEVATED CAR JUMPS TRACK.

Passengers on Brooklyn Heights Line Helped Down Ladders to Street.

A car on the elevated line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, running between Coney Island and Manhattan Beach, jumped the track near Culver's railroad station at 8:30 o'clock last night, and narrowly escaped plunging into the street below.

At the time of the accident there were about thirty persons in the car. They were removed from the tracks by means of ladders, supplied by the firemen of Engine Company No. 45. No one was injured. Traffic was considerably delayed by the accident.

PIES FOR THE JACK TARS

Baker Kling of Jersey City Sends a Rare Feast to the Squadron.

NAVY YARD SAILORS HAPPY

They Have Already Enjoyed Their Share, and the Men at Tompkinsville Will Receive 2,500 of the Dainties To-morrow.

Every jack-hearty aboard those battleships of the Atlantic squadron that fought the Spanish craft and are now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard undergoing an overhauling has worn a countenance of especial sleekness and supreme satisfaction for the past two days. The ovation the sea fighters received smoothed out the wrinkles seared by the tropic sun, and the hospitality of the sea dogs' multitudinous admirers still further soothed their bellicose natures. But one thing was lacking, events have proved, to give a last touch to their contentment. That was pie. Now a patriotic baker has supplied each jolly mariner with a lucious, juicy, flaky, and perfectly delectable sample of the boast of Yankee cooking, and the jackies' cup of happiness is filled to overflowing.

As yet the tars stationed on the ships off Tompkinsville have not received a testimonial from the patriotic pie maker, but the benefactor of the bluejackets has announced that they too will have pie in great quantities just as soon as he can arrange to transport his savory productions from land to ship without endangering their flavor from salt sea spray or other causes. To-morrow he hopes to dispatch 2,500 fat, round pies to the country's protectors, and to get them there hot and steaming with odorous vapor, fresh from his oven.

It is safe to say that no citizen of this locality has a snugger corner in the hearts of the jackies at the Navy Yard than this baker. He is Charles Kling, some time an emigrant from the land over which the War Lord Wilhelm rules in such picturesque style, and at present the proprietor of the New England Pie Bakery, at 59 and 61 Clark Street, Jersey City. He is a short, light-featured, portly Teuton, who has been in this country long enough to be intensely patriotic, and to have an unbounded enthusiasm for its sea fighters. He is apparently quite well-to-do, and has a respectably large establishment for the manufacture of pies.

How the Happy Thought Struck Him.

What led the prosperous pie maker to his well-appreciated course of conduct occurred soon after the sea parade of the ironclads. Mr. Kling watched the huge craft with unmitigated satisfaction, and the following day he paid a visit to the fleet. He clambered aboard the New York, and found the jackies very companionable folk. They quickly took him in tow, and revealed to him the mysteries of the big fighting machine, let him tickle the whiskers of Billy, the goat mascot, had him put his face in the breech of a big rifle to look through the muzzle that had frowned destruction on the Dons, and finally would have had him climb to the fighting top, if he had reserved wind enough for this feat.

Naturally the Jersey City citizen warmed to this treatment. In the course of conversation he confided that he was a pie maker. Then his master thought came.

"Do you like pie?" he asked innocently.

The promptness with which a chorus of "aye, ayes" followed rather startled him, and he was further reassured, anent the subject of his inquiry, when a big gunner's mate rolled up, changed the location of his quid, and bellowed:

"Duse we like pie? Blow me, hearty, yes! better than anything but fightin'. Clap on your pie and watch us."

"Then I vill immediately, at once, bring you a lot, already, just so soon as I get home," Mr. Kling replied, pleased that he could contribute to the jackies' comfort in so substantial a manner. Saturday he wrote to Lieutenant Commander W. P. Potter, executive officer of the New York, to ascertain how many men were aboard each warship, and asking for a reply so that he could send each man a pie by Tuesday.

Delayed in transmission, the letter reached the Lieutenant Commander late Monday. With a realization of the greatness of the occasion, he rushed off a telegram to Mr. Kling, giving the number of men on each ship at the navy yard and at Tompkinsville.

Mr. Kling at once put on three more assistants to man the pie incubator, hastily brought down three barrels of the finest flour from his stores, and heaped up a lordly pile of apples, prunes, peaches, raisins, huckleberries, and spices. By morning he had 2,500 pies over and above his ordinary output. They were thick, able-bodied specimens, sizzling and sputtering like mimic volcanoes with a lava of appetizing concomitants. Quickly a double-horse truck was loaded and the hot pies hurriedly transported to the navy yard.

Pleased Surprise of the Tars.

Aboard the fighting craft there was untold amazement when the truck was unloaded. The New York's laddies had forgotten the excitable Teuton with his promises of pie, and the thoughts of the crews of other boats were in other channels. As tray after tray of steaming disks were rushed up the gangplank the sailors' eyes bulged uncommon large. Tuesday night the crews of the Iowa and Oregon were served, each man with a pie. Some there were who from long estrangement from civilized cookery knew not the pie, but they were fast friends with the new dish in a twinkling. Most of the pies were huckleberry, and black mouths and teeth were as good as the countersign that night.

Wednesday morning the crew of the New York got pie for breakfast, and made no bones about calling it the finest meal since their enlistment. Even Billy, the goat mascot, gorged himself on pie, and wriggled the stub serving him for a tail in a pleased manner. The lads in whose mess Billy dined said he had not shown such satisfaction since he made a meal out of the contents of the chief gunner's tobacco jar.

Throughout the navy yard yesterday the tone of final and supreme satisfaction was universal. At any mention of pie the jackies smiled knowingly. The crew of the Oregon were particularly gratified. They intimated that as long as Mr. Kling remained in the United States, one warship at least would fight to the death in his defense. Chief Yeoman M. O. Hubert, who has charge of the mess of the petty officers, was outspoken in praise of the pie baker's patriotism.

"We Pacific slope men did not expect to get much attention in the East," he said, "and the slopers were happy as 'porpusses' to see those pies. It has been long since we saw such things, and some of the men had forgotten what they were. Yes, we liked the pies, and we were very glad to be remembered by the Eastern people."

Mr. Kling also received a letter from Lieutenant Commander Arthur P. Nazro of the Oregon, saying that the pies were highly appreciated and gratefully accepted.

Lieutenant Commander Potter of the New York smilingly echoed the sentiments of his fellow executive officer yesterday.

"It's a good work," he said; "just what the boys wanted. Make anybody sick? What nonsense! It was just the dose the boys needed, and I hope it will be repeated by some other practical philanthropist."

POTOMAC ARMY REUNION.

Gen. Horatio C. King Reads a Poem to the Society at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The Society of the Army of the Potomac held its twenty-ninth annual reunion here today. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Arland Smith of Ohio; Recording Secretary, Gen. Horatio C. King, New York City; Treasurer, Samuel Trusdall; Corresponding Secretary, C. W. Scott. Pittsburg was decided upon as the next place of meeting.

This evening public exercises were held in the International Hotel ballroom, in the course of which an oration was delivered by Clarence F. Cobb of Washington, and a poem was read by Gen. Horatio C. King.

Mrs. McClung's Injuries Fatal.

SARATOGA, Sept. 1.—Mrs. C. C. McClung, aged thirty-six, of Knoxville, Tenn., who fell out of a second story window of a United States Hotel cottage early yesterday morning, died this afternoon. Mrs. McClung was the daughter of Col. Charles M. McGhee, the railway builder and manager of Knoxville and New York City. Her husband and two children survive her.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.

Chancellor McGill Signs the Order Directing the Sale of the Company's Property.

Chancellor McGill, at Jersey City, yesterday signed the order directing the sale of the Hudson River Tunnel and the property owned by the Tunnel Company. He also appointed Randolph Parmly to take charge of the sale and to fix the date for it.

The action looking to the sale was taken by Henry S. White on behalf of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, which holds a mortgage given by the Tunnel Company.

It is understood that the bondholders will bid in the property and will at once proceed to organize a new company. They claim that the tunnel is completed, with the exception of about 150 yards between the New York and New Jersey ends, and that when the work is finished a train may be run from one city to the other in three minutes. The new company will, it is said, run trolley cars for passengers as well as freight trains, the original design having been to make the tunnel merely a connecting link for railroad freight trains, so that the use of the floats, now required to carry cars across the river, could be done away with.

RELICS OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

Contents of the Money Box of the Infanta Maria Teresa Bought by Wall Street Firm.

A canvas bag containing about three pints of Spanish gold coin, another canvas bag containing fully a quart of Spanish silver coin, two thick bunches of Spanish paper currency, and a few handfuls of loose Spanish silver coins were delivered at the banking office of Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall Street, last Wednesday by a messenger from the Paymaster's Department of the North Atlantic Station of the United States Navy. This package of Spanish money was accompanied by a formal notification from Paymaster Arthur Burtis of the North Atlantic Station that the contents of the money box found on the Spanish warship Infanta Maria Teresa, captured at Santiago, had been officially awarded to Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. at their bid of $15,000.

This collection of Spanish metallic and paper money was discovered in one of the apartments of the wrecked Spanish warship Infanta Maria Teresa within a few days after the crushing defeat of Admiral Cervera's fleet, just outside of Santiago Harbor, on the 3d of last July. The money was turned over to the United States authorities as a portion of the prizes captured by Admiral Sampson's squadron. It was inventoried and advertised for sale. Several bids were received, and the award was made to the Wall Street firm as stated. A representative of that firm said he had not counted the money, but he did not think that the face value of the coins and the paper notes would exceed $15,000.

All of this Spanish money is either water stained or scorched. More than three-fourths of it is in coin, and at least one-half of the aggregate value of the collection is in gold coin—Alfonsos, each piece being worth 25 pesetas, equivalent to $5 in American money. There are a variety of silver pieces, including the one, two, two and a half, and five pesetas, the latter being similar in size and value to the United States silver dollar. The notes, which are printed on silk fibre paper of about the texture of the United States notes, are for 25, 50, and 100 pesetas each. There is one 1,000 peseta note. Some of these notes show marks of both fire and water, and nearly all of the coins are scorched or rusted. Not any of the money, however, is sufficiently damaged to interfere with its value as a circulating medium.

APPEARED TO BE A SHREW.

Daughter of Erin Sees Mrs. Robson Act and Flees in Terror.

Mrs. Stuart Robson visited an intelligence office last week in quest of a nurse for Stuart Robson, Jr. After critically examining an assortment of all kinds and nationalities, Mrs. Robson returned to Wallack's Theatre with one of a decidedly Hibernian appearance, just in time to take her part in the rehearsal of "The Meddler." As her cue was given, she ran quickly upon the stage, leaving the nurse alone staring strangely at everything and everybody.

It was that scene in Mr. Thomas's play which calls for Mrs. Robson to reprimand and berate every one connected with the comedy, and her husband in particular. In the play he is supposed to be trifling with her affections. She lectures him with vehemence, and talks to every one on the stage in the most emphatic language, at times wildly gesticulating. She calls her husband "a little red-headed apology for a man." In fact the scene is the strongest as well as the stormiest in the play. As soon as the rehearsal was over Mrs. Robson looked for the nurse. She searched everywhere, even back of the stage and looked behind the scenery. The nurse had disappeared.

While Mrs. Robson was searching for the nurse another stormy scene, true and realistic, was being enacted in the intelligence office where the nurse had been engaged.

"I want me dollar back, I tell ye! I wouldn't wur-rk for that woman! You'll ayther give me moi dollar back or git me another job. I 'ave a bit of a timper meself—och! But the loikes of her! Och! But she's a holy terror. Oi tought that she was going to bate the loife out of her man roight before all thim people. Faith! I pity her kid, ef that's the way she goes on to her husband. An' she abused iverybody—wasn't at all loike she was here at all. She do be that bad that I am afraid of her!"

CASE AGAINST SENATOR KENNEY

Attempt to be Made to Secure a Second Indictment.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 1.—United States District Attorney Louis C. Vandergrift says he is preparing to present to the Federal Grand Jury, which will reassemble in this city next Tuesday, additional evidence in the case of the Government vs. United States Senator Richard R. Kenney, charged with aiding and abetting William N. Boggs to misapply funds of the First National Bank of Dover.

Should this evidence meet the approval of the Grand Jury, it will probably return another indictment against the Senator in addition to that which is still pending, and on which he was tried in July, the trial having resulted in a disagreement. Although this indictment will be a new one, the evidence to substantiate it will, it is understood, be on the same line as that submitted in the first trial.

HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE

Ex-Mayor of Bath, Me., Confesses that He Misappropriated $60,000.

BATH, Me., Sept. 1.—Ex-Mayor Fritz H. Twitchell, a member of Gov. Powers's Council, and well known in business circles in Maine and Massachusetts, has acknowledged himself guilty of the embezzlement of $60,000. It is believed that the amount involved may exceed that sum.

It is claimed that for the past fourteen or fifteen years, during which Mr. Twitchell has been connected with the Worumbo Woolen Manufacturing Company, various sums have been appropriated by him. These amounts were charged to the expense account, so that the business had not become involved at any time. It is thought no prosecution will follow, as the person most deeply concerned is Galen S. Moses, Treasurer of the mills, who is inclined to treat the matter as one of personal wrong, rather than an instance of criminal intent. Mr. Twitchell, who is at his Summer home at Popham Beach, is in very poor health.

Miss Winnie Davis Grows Better.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 1.—Miss Winnie Davis, who has been seriously ill with gastritis, experienced a comfortable day, and to-night is considerably improved. She is now able to take nourishment for the first time in several days.

Tell you what we want you to do to-day—you can do it or not, just as you like. We want you to buy one of our boys' double-breasted, short-trouser suits.

They're marked down to the cheap trash price, $2.75, and we want you to experiment with our kind of clothing without risking anything yourself.

Sizes left, 6 to 10.

All at our Prince St. store.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BIDS FOR THE BIG SHIPS

Conditions of the Proposals Are Highly Satisfactory to Navy Department Officials.

INCREASED POWER AND SPEED

Cost to be Less in Proportion Than That of Vessels of the Illinois Class—Work May Be Distributed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The result of the bidding to-day for the construction of the three big battleships authorized by Congress is eminently satisfactory to the Navy Department. From the face of the bids it is clear that the Government will secure very much more in the matter of power and speed than was expected; that the cost will be less than was paid proportionately for the Illinois class, and, finally, that the department will be able to distribute the work among three big building concerns, a method of construction that always redounds to the advantage of the Government.

The bids were opened shortly after noon in the presence of a number of representatives of shipbuilding concerns, of bureau chiefs, and of other men connected with the department. Acting Secretary Allen sat at the head of the table on which the bids were placed, with Judge Advocate General Lemly on his left. The latter was charged with the duty of reading the proposals, which had been previously opened and stamped by Chief Clerk Peters.

The bids were made in three classes, the first being under the plans prepared by the Navy Department calling for ships of about 11,509 tons, with a speed of sixteen knots. The other classes were under plans prepared by the bidders themselves, in some cases on additional plans prepared by the Engineering Bureau, but not included in the original specifications sent out to bidders. The bids were opened in the following order:

J. H. Dialogue & Co. of Camden, N. J., one ship in 33 months, under class 1, for the sum of $2,840,000.

Newport News Shipbuilding Company, one ship under class 1, in 31 months, for the sum of $2,580,000; one ship under class 2, with a speed of 17 knots, in 32 months, $2,680,000; one ship of about 12,850 tons, with a speed of 18 knots, in 32 months, for the sum of $2,850,000.

William Cramp Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia, one ship under class 1, in 29 months, for $2,650,000; two ships of the same class for $2,625,000 each; one ship under class 2, with a speed of 17 knots, in 32 months, with a tonnage of 11,500, for $2,775,000, or two of the same for $2,700,000 each; one ship of 12,150 tons and a speed of 18 knots, in 32 months, for $2,885,000, or two of the same for $2,870,000 each.

Union Iron Works of San Francisco, one ship under class 1 for $2,674,000 in 31 months; one ship under class 2, with a speed of 17 knots, for $2,725,000, in 31 months; one 12,200 tons, 18 knot, ship, in 33 months, for $2,899,000.

A careful examination of these bids shows that the prices asked for the vessels planned on the department designs average slightly less than the price to be paid for the Illinois class, although these ships are improvements in some respects. But it also appears that the bids are within the limit of cost fixed by Congress, even where the builders propose to make them of 18 knots speed, much better ships than called for by the department. It is expected that the only bids considered therefore will be for the 18-knot ships.

In this case the Newport News Company is the lowest bidder, but bids for only one ship. The highest is the Union Iron Works, but the Act of Congress allows the department to make an allowance of not to exceed 4 per cent. in favor of Pacific coast bidders, so that brings the Western concern's bid within line. Cramp comes in between them, and consequently the three ships are likely to be distributed geographically in that order.

In the case of the 18-knot ships, both Cramp and the Union Iron Works submitted similar plans, these being practically the department plans lengthened about sixteen feet in order to get in the extra horse power. The Newport News Company's design for the 18-knot vessel is original with that company. If it should not be satisfactory to the department Cramp probably would get two of the ships. The bids have been taken under advisement by Acting Secretary Allen.

THE VALUE OF SPEED.

Advantages Promised in the New Ships a Step Forward.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—At the time the vessels, bids for which were opened to-day, were authorized the importance of securing speed in battleships had not been impressed upon the Congress of the country as it has been since. When the need for more than sixteen knots an hour was illustrated by the voyage of the Oregon and the chase of Cervera's fleet along the shores of Cuba a regret was felt at the Navy Department that better speed could not be secured in vessels so recently undertaken.

The vessels that will be built under the proposals opened to-day will not have the twenty-one knots of the Powerful and Terrible, but those fine British cruisers have 14,000 tons' displacement, while the new coast line battleships will have but 12,000 tons displacement. The new American vessels, however, will be equal in speed to any ships afloat of the same displacement and fighting power. This is considered a great step forward, and promises, in the estimation of navy officers, to be improved upon when the Secretary makes his recommendations for still further additions to the navy. It is certain that there will be no more battleships authorized of even the sixteen knots speed required from the incomplete Alabama, Illinois, Kearsarge, and Kentucky type, which it was somewhat expected to repeat in these three new vessels.

One lesson of the war was adopted in deciding to provide the new battleships with twelve-inch guns in the main battery, as in the Iowa, but not as in the case of the Indiana and other battleships having thirteen-inch guns for the primary battery. Chief Constructor Hichborn was delighted with the bidding, and the way the shipbuilders responded to popular opinion and saved the department from the necessity of building ships that would have been admittedly behind the times if built as Congress unquestionably contemplated when it authorized their construction.

Stern Bros direct attention to their large assortments of their celebrated Classique Corsets including New Models particularly adapted to the present mode of dress, in a choice variety of exclusive materials West 23d St.

OUR HEAVY PENSION LIST.

Allowances During Grant's Second Term and the Entire Hayes Administration Exceeded Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The forthcoming annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions will show that the number of pensions allowed during the past fiscal year, including the war of 1812, was 56,737, of which 54,852 were for soldiers and 1,885 for sailors. Four widows were reinstated and two promoted, and sixty-four orphans and relatives of soldiers were reinstated. One hundred and thirty-nine ex-Union soldiers were reinstated and 279 promoted. The number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1898, was 993,714; amount paid for pensions, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, $144,651,879; average value of each pension, $131.79.

Comparison shows that more pensions for service in the war of the rebellion were granted during the last fiscal year than were allowed during the entire four years of Grant's second term and the entire administration of President Hayes, and that the amount actually paid for army and navy pensions during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, was largely in excess of the amount paid either during the first or second term of President Grant's Administration and almost as much as was paid during the entire four years of President Hayes's Administration.

HAWAII'S LAWS IN FORCE.

United States Statutes Not Yet Extended to the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—A ruling that persons engaging in business in Honolulu, affected by internal revenue laws must comply with the Hawaiian laws now in force is laid down in a letter sent to-day by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Scott in response to an individual inquiry. Commissioner Scott says:

"You are informed that while the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 7, 1898, provided for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and extended the sovereignty of the United States thereto, the laws of this country have not yet been extended to that jurisdiction, and the internal revenue laws of the United States are not at present in force there.

"It is understood that the laws heretofore prevailing in these islands now govern, and that therefore it will be necessary for you to comply with the requirements of the same. It is supposed that the internal revenue laws of the United States and the regulations thereunder will ultimately obtain in the Hawaiian Islands."

MR. FERRIS NO MILLIONAIRE.

Executor of His Estate Says the Value of Deceased's Entire Possessions Is $16,000.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The belief in some quarters, but not among the family, that William H. Ferris, who died a few days ago at the age of ninety-seven, left $1,000,000 buried in the vicinity of his home was completely dispelled to-day by Joseph S. Clark, President of the East Chester Savings Bank.

President Clark is the executor of Mr. Ferris's estate. He said that a short time before Mr. Ferris died the latter visited him and told him of the presence of a wooden box in a secret drawer in one of his rooms. Mr. Clark said that Mr. Ferris told him it contained all his possessions and that it included five mortgages on property in Mount Vernon, a bankbook with a balance of $3,000 to his credit, and a deed for the house 243 South Fourth Avenue, in which he lived. In all, the estate is valued at just $16,000.

RUINS COATED WITH SILVER.

Smelting Pots Overturned at a Fire in a Newark Foundry.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 1.—Fire in the Balbach Smelting Works this afternoon caused great loss, although for days it will be impossible to ascertain the exact amount. There were a number of smelting pots in operation when the fire started, and they were overturned and the silver they contained flowed in all directions and spread over everything.

After the fire was out the ruins were coated with silver, and the whole will probably have to be put into the pots. Some of the silver went through to the ground and will have to be reclaimed.

Fire at Morristown, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 1.—Fire this morning destroyed the West End Hotel stables and spread to Sire Brothers' sale and exchange stables, in Speedwell Avenue. A score of horses were rescued with difficulty, but several wagons and a considerable quantity of harness were destroyed. The West End Hotel, which adjoined the burning barns to the south, being separated only by a narrow driveway, was saved. The total loss is estimated at about $11,500.

National Bond Interest Anticipated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The official announcement was made to-day that the interest on the 4 per cent. United States bonds due on Oct. 1 will be anticipated. The coupons will be paid off Sept. 10 on presentation, and the interest checks on the registered bonds will be sent out about Sept. 20 for immediate payment. The early payments are due to the large amount of money in the Treasury.

Tax Collector Held in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 1.—Frank P. Cordery, Tax Collector of Brigantine Borough, is locked up in the city jail, and it is alleged that his accounts are short nearly $3,000. He is accused of having purchased the saloon of Edward Johnson of this city, while intoxicated, giving $1,600 of the borough money for it. Johnson, it is alleged, departed from Atlantic City after the sale.

Husband and Wife Burned to Death.

SOUTH LONDONDERRY, Vt., Sept. 1.—George W. Dimick of Windham and his wife lost their lives this morning in a fire, which destroyed Mr. Dimick's farm buildings. Dimick and his wife attempted to release the cattle, but the flames spread so rapidly that escape was shut off, and both perished.

Engineer Killed by Electricity.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—Assistant Night Engineer Thomas H. Farrell of the Lockport Gas and Electric Light Company caught hold of two terminals of a fifty-light machine last night at that place, and was instantly killed. A current of 1,950 volts passed through his body.

FFF Flint's Fine Furniture

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT AND COLORS

The effect of artificial light on colors is sometimes overlooked when choosing a decorative scheme.

The fact is, gas and electric lights will change colors wonderfully. Yellow is paled and sometimes wholly lost; certain blues turn black; other blues, absorbing the yellow light, become green; such colors as violet, pink or purple, are entirely altered.

To guard against disagreeable effects, the colors should be so selected and juxtaposed that finished work will look as well by night as by day, even though the whole will be somewhat changed in tone.

Yes, it takes a great deal more "know how" than most people imagine to think out a successful scheme.

Shall we help you?

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach. Swept by Ocean Breezes. THE BOSTONIANS Evenings, 9:00 P. M. The Serenade NEXT WEEK, Robin Hood.

Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday, 3:30, 8. Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P.M. sharp.

DALY'S Every Evening at 8:10. A RUNAWAY GIRL. MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS. "Jolly evening's entertainment."—Tribune. "Full of frolic and fantasy."—World. "Most artistic production."—Herald. Virginia Earl, Paula Edwardes, Mabel Gillman, and Yvette Violette, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Wilfred Clarke, and Herbert Gresham. MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2.

AMERICAN Second Year Opera in English. Castle Sq. Opera Company. Nights, 1,000 RESERVED SEATS, 50c. Mats., Wed., Sat., 1,100 RESERVED SEATS, 25c. BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 5. BOCCACCIO Great Production of Lizzie Macnichol, Villa Knox, Attalie Claire, Rose Leighton, Gertrude Quinlan, J. F. Sheehan, W. G. Stewart, Raymond Hitchcock, Great Singing Chorus.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN At 8:15 Every Eve., and Matinée Saturday at 2. THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA. ....by ANTHONY HOPE.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Fourth Big Week. To-day at 2:30. To-night, 8:30. IMRE KIRALFY'S GREAT NAVAL SHOW. SEATS, 25c., 50c., 75c., and $1.00.

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. LAST THREE TIMES. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c. GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Ave. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15; Matinée, 2. Matinee Every Day. 25c; Even'gs, 50c HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO. "THE NEW SOUTH."

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat. "A GOOD LAUGH."—Herald. Hoyt's A Day and a Night.

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:30. SAT. MAT., 2. STUART ROBSON in a Comic Play by Augustus Thomas, entitled THE MEDDLER.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15 WILL OPEN SAT., SEPT. 3D. Revival of last Season's Success. THE FRENCH MAID. —Box office now open—

Mat. Tmrw. Ext. Matinée nxt. Mond., Labor Day. THE CASINO! THEATRE TO-NIGHT. YANKEE DOODLE DANDY! COOL Roof To-night! Rice's Summer Nights!

KNICKERBOCKER OPENS NEXT MON. EVE. DE WOLF HOPPER IN NEW SOUSA OPERA THE CHARLATAN *SEATS NOW ON SALE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. WM. GILLETTE | TOO MUCH JOHNSON. Monday—GILLETTE IN "SECRET SERVICE."

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. 1 NOON TO 11 P. M. BARTON HILL & CO., ISABELLE URQUHART, 4 COHANS, Biograph, Cool Air, Big Bill.

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre, B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. A MODERN VENUS. 60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Denman Thompson in Famous Play, Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. The Old Homestead. Mats. Labor Day, Wed., & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

Koster & Bial's ROOF GARDEN. Adm. 50c. CAKE WALK and Big Vaudeville Bill. In case of rain, Performance in Music Hall.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d St. & Broadway. OPENS TO-MORROW SALE NOW ON. THE TURTLE.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Corner 6th Av.—Popular Prices. Big production. Founded on Capt. Dreyfus case. DEVIL'S ISLAND.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—A STRANGER IN NEW YORK. Next Week—What Happened to Jones.

COLUMBUS. Columbus Theatre Stock Co. Christopher, Jr. Next Week, The Lost Paradise.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Season opens Monday Matinée, Sept. 5. WHEN LONDON SLEEPS. Box office now open.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB, SHEEPSHEAD BAY. RACING TO-MORROW.

TREASURE SEEKERS COME HOME.

They Were Allured Into a Trip to the Solomon Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The schooner Sophia Sutherland, which left here eighteen months ago with a party of treasure seekers for the Solomon Islands, has returned with a cargo of cocoanuts. The men were deceived by the projector of the enterprise, L. P. Sorenson, who was put ashore on the island. The others sailed for Samoa, four of them dying of fever.

Capt. McLean has a poor opinion of the Solomon Islands, but says the outlook for trade in Samoa is good, as the people are beginning to raise cocoa. The political situation in Samoa is unsettled, and when the vessel left, as the death of King Malietoa was expected.